

BRITISH COSTS
REACH LOWEST
MARK SINCE 1914Decline Handicaps Treasury
Which Has to Pay Debts
in High-Priced GoldAMERICAN BUSINESS
SITUATION INVOLVEDInflation of Commodity Rates
Through Speculation Would
Halt Falling Prices Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON—The cost of living in Great Britain has now reached its lowest point since the upward trend started soon after the outbreak of the war in 1914. The Ministry of Labor has just announced its index number, which shows that at the beginning of May the composite figure for all items, including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, etc., was 61 per cent above the level for July, 1916, which is taken as 100. This compares with 62 per cent the month previously and 64 per cent a year ago, showing the steady decrease.

The high point was reached in 1920, when the figure climbed above 200. By the beginning of 1921 it had dropped to 165 and has continued to go down, although the rate of decrease for the past three years has been exceedingly slow. For food alone the figure is exactly 50 per cent above the 1914 cost. It is the general belief that this cost of living decrease will continue because of the growing scarcity of gold.

The only thing likely to stop this decline in living prices, in the opinion of leading British economists, would be a large-scale speculation and price inflation of commodities in the United States. For some months there has been a prevalent impression in Britain that American speculators, irritated by the efforts of the Federal Reserve banks to discourage speculation on the stock exchanges, would turn to commodities. This view was seemingly confirmed when the price of copper took such a meteoric climb recently.

While every individual wishes to see the cost of living as it affects him personally go down, such a movement has very grave features in other ways. Periods of declining prices are never those in which business activity is encouraged and are generally characterized by a marked indigestion on the part of business men to undertake new projects.

From the standpoint of the Treasury falling prices are shown by the cost of living figure present a tremendous problem. The huge national debt which requires such heavy taxation to provide the interest is in terms of gold.

Consequently every increase in the value of gold makes the weight of the debt correspondingly greater. It benefits the creditor class who have loaned the money to the Government, but penalizes the taxpayer and is a heavy burden on business, from whose profits the taxes must be wrung.

London's Kitchen
Refuse as Power
Source, Ford PlanGenerating Station and 200,
000 Cars a Year, Project for
New Plant in Britain

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Edsel B. Ford cut the first sod at Dagenham, Essex, on May 16, for the new Ford works, which are not only to introduce American mass production methods upon a vast scale into the motor industry of southern England, but to show how London's kitchen and street refuse can be utilized profitably for production of light, heat and power.

Sir Percival Perry, chairman of the British Ford Motor Company, president, said it was Henry Ford's intention, to introduce a number of novel processes.

Mr. Ford proposed to generate electrical energy through house refuse, and they were committed to the erection of a very big destructor plant, coupled with an electrical generating station. Their aims were twofold—to demonstrate that refuse destruction was an asset, not a liability, and to provide electrical energy for sale to the ordinary householder at a price much less than that hitherto paid.

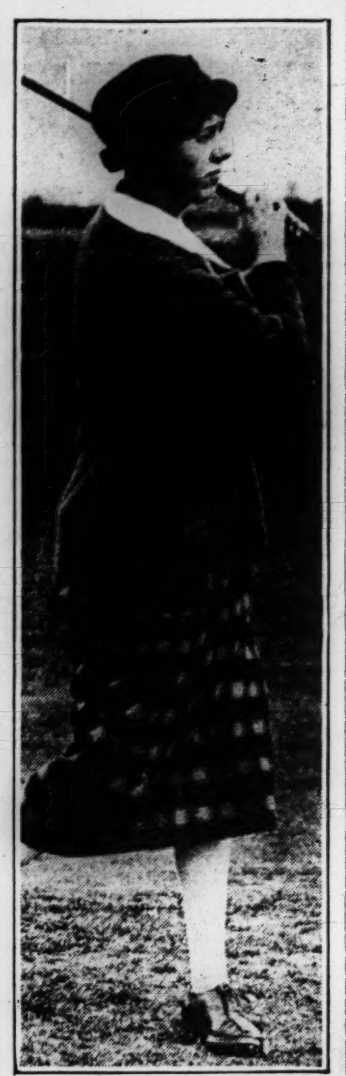
The new works, the Monitor understands, will cover 360 acres and employ 15,000 men. The output in 2 1/2 years, it is hoped, may reach 200,000 automobiles annually.

MERGED SCHOOLS SERVE 136,980

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina now transports 136,980 children daily to consolidated schools, at a total cost of \$1,675,979, or \$12.24 per pupil. This is claimed to be the national record.

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Defeats Glenna Collett
for British Golf Crown

MISS JOYCE WETHERED

MISS WETHERED
WINS BRITISH
WOMEN'S GOLFFourth Time Champion by
Defeating the American
Star, 3 and 1

ST. ANDREWS, Scot. (AP)—Miss Joyce Wethered won the British women's golf championship May 17 for the fourth time, defeating Miss Glenna Collett, three times United States champion, in the final at 36 holes.

The American piled up a big lead on the first nine and was 2 up at the end of the first 18, but could not combat the steady play of her opponent in the afternoon.

The English girl's margin of victory was 3 and 1, the match ending when Miss Wethered won the thirty-fifth hole. The American girl started home with a pair of 3's, reducing her opponent's margin from 4 up to 2 up, but she was not able to reduce it more during the final eight holes.

The 35-hole battle between the two great girl players will rank with famous golf battles of the centuries over the historic St. Andrews course. The English girl came up to her reputation as a wonder golfer, and the American champion showed herself almost her equal.

Miss Wethered and Miss Collett provided more golfing thrills than St. Andrews has known since Robert T. Jones Jr. won the open championship here in 1927 with an almost breathless final round.

Crowds estimated at 10,000 became almost uncontrollable at the thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth holes. Police joined dozens of men and women stewards and with the greatest difficulty cleared the fairway for the play to continue.

On the first nine holes, Miss Collett plugged away with never a miss.

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Moral Training on Par With Sports,
Aim of Pontiac Education BoardOffice Established to Supervise Character Building in City's
Schools—Teachers to Be Instructed in Aiding
Pupils in Cases of "Misstep"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PONTIAC, Mich.—In putting character training on a par with athletics and music, this city's board of education is offering an answer to the country-wide demand for moral instruction in the schools. It has established an office in its system called "director of character education," claimed to be the first such post established in any American public school organization.

The plan under which the director will work is an effort toward developing higher moral standards in young people and to helping them to solve their social problems when they arise.

As outlined tentatively, the duties of the character director are threefold. First, he is to interest himself in first-hand problems, or what the social scientists call "case work." If a boy or girl makes an initial misstep he is to try to help the child find a better path. Then he is expected to draw up a plan for training teachers to handle similar cases and to stimulate in the teaching body a greater interest in character training. Third, he is to co-ordinate all the activities now promoting

ARMS EMBARGO
ENTERING WEDGE
FOR BAN ON WARSenator Declares Argument
About Loss of Profits
Carries No Weight

How can the nations of the world make the Pact of Paris most effective? Should the United States and other powers, having renounced war, continue to ship arms and make loans to belligerent nations? How does the growing interdependence of world trade affect the peace movement? These and other important questions affecting world peace and the operation of the Pact of Paris are discussed in a series of articles, of which the following is the fifth.

By THEODORE E. BURTON
United States Senator from Ohio

Objections to the resolution formulated by me for the United States to enforce an embargo of arms and munitions against belligerents may be grouped under several classes:

First—Those who emphasize the profits from domestic manufacture of the articles, the exportation of which the resolution seeks to forbid.

Second—The cessation of shipments to belligerents in time of war would very much hamper the manufacture of arms, and so forth; manufacturers and dealers in this country, in order to have a sufficient volume of business, must rely on the demands of foreign belligerents.

Only Affects Times of War

It is to be noted that the resolution places no restriction upon exportations in time of peace. Indeed, in case the popular opinion of the country should favor one belligerent as against another or might favor the removal of all restrictions upon both belligerents, Congress might give its consent to the exportation of the munitions and implements described in the measure. The same answer serves for both questions: It is unworthy of the United States that profits should be derived from the calamities of war.

A third argument is that if we should forbid the selling of arms, and so forth, to belligerents, neutral nations, and of course, belligerents as well would be forced to turn to us for necessary implements of warfare, and thus we should be disabled in case of war.

There is perhaps more plausibility in this argument than in either of the other two; but, in the first place, it is altogether improbable that a neutral nation, in case we should forbid the principles embodied in this resolution, having military or naval supplies for sale, would refuse to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Experts Hit Snag
in "Yankee Doodle"Industrial Conference Board
Quits Hunt for Song's Com-
poser in Defeat

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Solemn and serious economists have just gone into a huddle over the origin of "Yankee Doodle."

"It's a Persian song," said someone at the National Industrial Conference Board's annual meeting just held here. The statisticians laid aside their charts and began to hum.

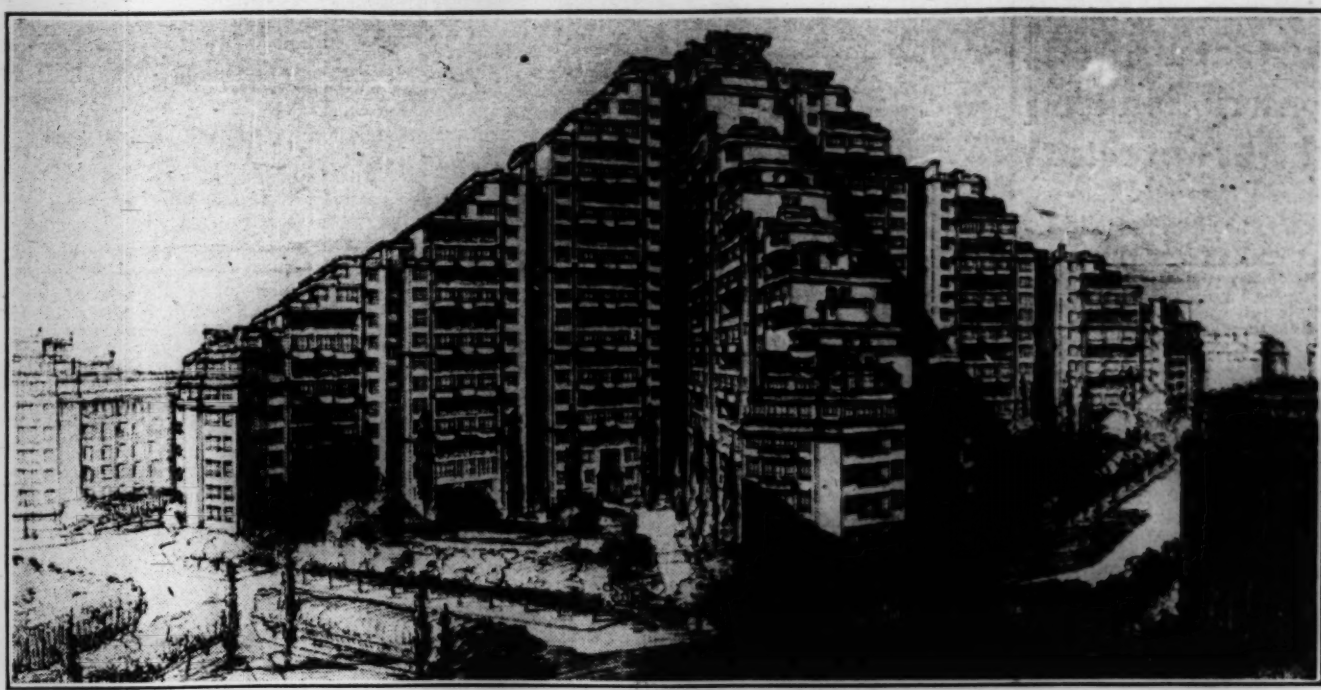
"It's an old Spanish tune," said someone else, on equally good authority. Others declared that it came from Germany, Ireland or England.

Inquiry developed that the song that the British troops used during Cromwell's time, when the text read, "Yankee Doodle," was used to ridicule him. It was later used during the French and Indian War in derision of the Continental troops. The British troops used it during the Revolutionary War, but the Americans liked it, with the result that the tune "changed sides" with the surrender of Cornwallis.

But the economists failed to determine the source of the original version.

(Continued on Page 8, Column 4)

4000 Could Dwell Comfortably in This Super-Pyramid



LATEST FRENCH DESIGN IN HUGE APARTMENT BLOCKS
Great Cruciform Structure, 200 Yards Between the Extreme Points, and Rising to a Lofty Peak at the Center, Has Been Designed by Two Frenchmen as the Nearest Approach to the Skyscraper Possible on the Light Soil of Paris.

BALTIMORE MAY
SOON PARK CARS
ON MARKET ROOFTunnel Under City and Ele-
vated Structure Over It
Are Also Proposed

Cities throughout the United States are making vigorous efforts to free the motorcar from the entanglements of traffic congestion. The following, which is the sixth of 28 articles describing activities in Maryland and Delaware.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BALTIMORE, Md.—"Take the automobile subway under the congested district, and then park your car on the roof."

Instructions of this kind may be given to Baltimore motorists in the future if two plans which have been seriously proposed for traffic relief are adopted.

The proposal for the vehicular tunnel is the result of a situation which is peculiar to east and west traffic here. The north and south movement was largely taken care of 15 years ago by a forward-looking Mayor and a swift little stream called Jones' Fall, which cuts Baltimore in half on its course to the harbor.

The stream was in the way, so James H. Preston, who then was Mayor, suggested sending it through a tunnel and making the top into a broad street, which is now called the Fallway. It is one of the city's outstanding public improvements and takes care of a heavy volume of north and south traffic.

No Stream in Other Direction

But there is no stream to afford a convenient thoroughfare in the other direction. There are only the narrow, crowded streets, which make this phase of the traffic solution difficult. The construction of a tunnel under the congested area, for the use of automobiles and street cars, has been suggested, as well as the building of an overhead viaduct.

These suggestions are among the ones which are being considered by a traffic committee appointed by Mayor William F. Broening, but they are discussed only in the light of future possibilities. The committee is also considering suggestions to afford immediate relief to the increasing congestion, which is estimated to be costing Baltimore \$14,000,000 a year.

Parking is one of the big problems. One suggested solution is the rebuilding of the city markets with provision for parking on the roof. The scheme is offered by a private banking firm and has been referred to the Mayor and the Board of Estimates. It calls for the organization of a Municipal Properties Corporation to bring to the city engineers of national prominence to discuss the rebuilding of the markets and the development of other parking facilities on property owned by the city.

The Lexington market is 125 years old and was the second municipal

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Zeppelin Tries Landing in France;
High Wind Foils First AttemptFrench Authorities Order Every Assistance Sent to Ger-
man Dirigible—New York Trip Abandoned Owing
to Motor Trouble Off South Coast of Spain

SAILLANS, France (AP)—At 10:45 a. m. (eastern standard time) the Graf Zeppelin was over this town, navigating with the utmost difficulty, after making a vain attempt to land at Portes-les-Valence. It was being carried still further southward by a high wind at a rate of about 20 miles an hour. This town is about 25 miles southeast of Valence.

While still struggling to reach Valence, the dirigible, having abandoned its attempt to fly from Friedrichshafen, Ger., to Lakehurst, N. J., when off Cape de la Nao on the south coast of Spain, 350 miles from the starting point, decided to make a landing here, the town being 65 miles south of Lyons on the Rhone. Only three of the airship's five motors were working.

While still struggling to reach Valence, Dr. Hugo Eckener, the commander, cast overboard a message in German reading, "Please have garriotte at Valence. Designate best situated terrain for landing our dirigible." The message was picked up in the suburbs of the town.

The radio station here tried in vain to get into communication with Dr. Eckener.

PARIS (AP)—As soon as the French Air Ministry learned of the intention of Dr. Eckener to try an emergency landing at Valence or its vicinity, the Air Minister, M. Laurent-Eynac, and the Minister of the Interior, Andre Tardieu, gave instructions that every aid possible be extended to the German commander.

Eckener Decision Praised

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The report that the Graf Zeppelin was forced to return was received here with the utmost regret, but Dr. Eckener is generally praised for having the good sense to refuse to take unnecessary risks. Comparisons are drawn with Capt. Hermann Koehl's return from his first attempt to cross the Atlantic when he realized he could not force his way against the storm.

Ottawa Foresees
Debate on Liquor
Smuggling IssueRefusal of American Request
to Stop Rum Ships Due to
Come Up in Parliament

OTTAWA (AP)—A request of the United States that the Canadian Government deny customs clearance to vessels carrying consignments of liquor to the United States is in a position to reach the floor of Parliament.

The request, which the Canadian Government has refused, was included in the report of Canadian and United States officials on the Anti-Smuggling Conference in January. The documents were tabled in both houses May 16.

Parliament leaders say that the matter may reach open discussion when estimates of the department of national revenue are before the House. A demand for a statement of the government's policy in the matter will then be in order.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—The success of the Canadian preventive service in stamping out smuggling was emphasized by dominion officials last January at the Anti-Smuggling Conference between the United States and Canada.

In substantiation of this it has been ascertained that in the fiscal year ending March 31, Canadian officers made 3166 customs seizures and 14,287 excise seizures. The greatest activity was along the Ontario border where 783 customs and 247 excise seizures were made.

Canada to Limit Rum Ports

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Drastic limitation in number of ports from which liquor may be exported into the United States will be imposed shortly by Canada, and the Dominion Government has already reduced those around the Detroit area from 40 to 13.

The new Canadian policy, revealed in the publication of the proceedings of the Anti-Smuggling Conference in January between United States and Canadian delegations, is expected to aid in curbing the rum flow over the northern border.

At the same time Canada asked why the United States does not restrict all vessels and require oath of ownership, upon return from a foreign port. This requirement, Canadian officials said, is in force in Canada upon all ships and a similar law in the United States would give control over the movements of rum boats.

BRAZILIAN PRESS
CORDIAL ON TARIFFCredits Hoover for Friendly
Treatment in New Bill

BY UNITED PRESS

RIO DE JANEIRO—A note of friendship for President Hoover and a tone of cordiality between Brazil and the United States is echoed in editorial comments on the treatment of Brazilian products in the United States tariff bill.

O Journal points out that Brazil's coffee remains untaxed and declares "the projected tariff dissipates all pessimistic suppositions regarding the attitude of our friend President Hoover."

Correio de Manha interprets the tariff bill as a confirmation of "the spirit of cordiality" existing between the two countries.

Journal de Brazil says that Brazil "can rejoice in the situation which is most auspicious for our country," but does not view the Hoover visit as fully responsible for the result because President Hoover "visited almost all Latin American countries and some did not fare as well as Brazil."

Three British Party Leaders
Differ on Disarmament PolicyManifesto of the Society of Friends, Signed by Many Promi-
nent People, Is Presented to Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay
MacDonald and David Lloyd George

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The disarmament policies of the three British political parties are announced in replies by Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George, respectively, to the Society of Friends' manifesto, signed among others by Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cecil of Chelwood, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lady Oxford and Asquith, G. Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Wickham Steed, the Bishop of Birmingham and the Bishop of Woolwich and leaders of other denominations including General Higgins, head of the Salvation Army.

Mr. Baldwin's reply takes the form of a detailed defense of the Conservative foreign policy. He claims that Great Britain has already reduced its armaments to the utmost extent. "No nation," he says, "has so good a record or given more practical proof of its desire to promote world peace by reducing armaments."

Regarding the freedom of the seas, Mr. Baldwin adds: "Having as recently as March 2 ratified a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war, as proposed by the United States, His Majesty's Government are not convinced of the urgency of instituting negotiations having as

PALACE OF STEEL
HOUSING 4000
IS PARIS DESIGNHuge Cruciform Apartment
Block Newest Variant
of Skyscraper

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—What type of structure is best suited to house 4000 persons in this city? Architects are busy formulating answers to such a question, for the new building laws to stimulate erection of apartment blocks has made the matter of immediate interest.

New York's skyscrapers have their roots set deep in rock, but Paris has been reared largely on sandy foundations. It strides tunnels and ancient quarries. What New York can do, therefore, architects point out, Paris could not attempt. Weight must be distributed over a wider area and decreased as much as possible.

It is felt also that the constantly augmenting number of automobiles (200,000 circulating in Paris) make the maximum circulation of fresh air about each apartment desirable. Plants can transform the carbonic acid of the automobile gases into oxygen, so that the architects are making more and more provision for balcony gardens. Sunshine, too, they deem essential, if possible, for every room.

A project put forward by Henri Coanda, engineer, and J. Dupré, architect, to meet the need of great apartments, has been given wide attention and is the subject of a recent article by Louis Bourdelle in the special number of L'Illustration devoted to buildings. This great structure is cruciform, with garden spaces in between the elbows. From one corner to another is a distance of more than 200 yards, and the steps of roof gardens rise from eight stories at the corners, in the case of each of the four arms, to more than 20 stories in the central block. The terrace of which is more than 200 feet from the ground. Inside courtyards have disappeared completely in the design. When the city of Paris held a competition for plans of apartment buildings, this one was placed in the "classée," and, at an exhibition of designs at Nice received the "grand diplôme d'honneur."

In the architects' plan space is provided for 400 garages and for school, restaurant and community meeting rooms. Along the ground floor, where the wings abut on the main city sidewalks, shops are to be established for the convenience of the inhabitants of this apartment city.

Mr. MacDonalld goes further, "Of course," his reply says, "the Pact of Paris ought to be utilized at once as a reason for a satisfactory disarmament agreement." As regards the freedom of the seas, he says that this has entered on a totally new phase as a result of the signing of that pact and the development of naval power. Mr. MacDonalld believes that a complete agreement between the United States and Great Britain is now possible and should be reached at once.

Mr. Lloyd George is also prepared to take further action. His reply says that he "very strongly supports the principle not only of limitation, but of the definite reduction of armaments." He is also earnestly desirous of developing the friendly relations possible with the United States and coming to a friendly understanding with it on all maritime questions which at the present occasion differences of opinion. Freedom of the seas was too vague, however, in its implications for a statement about it to be made without a careful definition of what was intended.

WAY LEFT OPEN
FOR AID OF U. S.
IN WORLD BANKStatement by Stimson Has
Not "Upset Apple Cart,"
Paris Opinion HoldsAMERICAN POSITION
CONSIDERED LOGICALProject Now European, but to
Become Clearing House
for Banks of Issue

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Whatever the attitude of the American Government toward the proposed international bank for reparations payments as voiced by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, the way is being left open in the experts' report for optional and unofficial American participation. His statement that American Government could not have anything to do with it is not regarded here as having "upset the apple cart." It is considered as a logical position.

The bank is primarily in its early stage a European institution. Assuming accord on reparations settlement among the great powers, to which it becomes a major feature to which it is known such bank heads as Emile Moreau of France, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Germany, attract the greatest importance. Nevertheless it is held unlikely that no Americans will be found if invited to serve among the 25 directors of the new bank.

Furthermore since the governors of the chief European central banks are to be ex-officio members and have the right to appoint a permanent director each, it would seem natural to provide an opportunity for a federal reserve appointee to serve. This would not necessarily imply direct or indirect participation by the United States Government. It is thought, since the bank is extragovernmental.

Board to Draft Charter

After the governments have accepted the report it is presumed that the suggestion made in it will be followed—namely, that the leading central banks will name a committee charged with drafting the charter of the international bank along lines indicated by the experts. The capital of \$100,000,000 will appear in the currency of that country in which the bank is founded, perhaps in Belgium, perhaps in Holland.

The entire capital is to be issued under guarantee of the principal central banks but only a quarter of the amount is to be called for immediately. Of the proceeds a fourth is to be put in a reserve fund until half of the paid-up capital is reached. From then on a tenth of the profits is to go into the fund until it is equal to the paid up capital. A dividend of 5 per cent is suggested, and the surplus profits will be furnished to the creditor governments.

The bank is intended as a trustee for reparations, payments in the first instance, the machinery of the Dawes plan being transferred to it, and balances remaining to the account of the agent-general will be put to the credit of the bank. It will look after the German foreign loan of 1924 and will manage receipts from German obligations. At the same time and increasingly the world-wide character of the bank will become apparent through amplification of its first transactions, it is thought.

Hope for American Co-operation

It will be a central clearing house for banks of issue, offering them, for example, rediscount privileges. It will have large amounts of foreign currencies at its disposal, and be able to make available foreign exchange when needed by any particular bank. By its offices it is expected to contribute to the stability of various exchanges and facilitate international trading.

Experts here have undoubtedly expected the participation of the American Federal Reserve Board in these operations. The organizing unit for the trustee bank was to be governors of seven central banks of those countries which had representatives on the expert committee. Room was made for the head of the Federal Reserve Board, or his appointee, and a second American member, and it is still hoped this will be possible without it in any way appearing that the United States Government was involved in the bank management.

Chinese Armies
Fight for CantonDefenders Have Advantage in
Aircraft and Naval Forces
—Men Well Equipped

CANTON, China (AP)—Two well-equipped armies totaling 170,000 men, engaged in serious battle on two fronts, with this rich commercial city as the prize. The fighting went on both east and west of Canton, but the reports trickling back did not indicate with whom the advantage lay.

The defending Kwangtung forces consisted of 70,000 men with modern rifles, hand grenades, light field artillery, machine guns, and automatic pistols. They had a great advantage in possession of 20 airplanes of which their opponents have none. The Cantonese navy also is three times as large as the attacking fleet. Beside four modern gunboats there are 26 armed launches.

The attacking Kwang army advancing down the west and north rivers has 100,000 soldiers equally well equipped except for air and water fighting.

Annual
Vines

If a touch of abandon
and there in the garden
with the regular armies
of the border plans, nothing
will do better than vines,
as you will note

Tomorrow
on the
HOME BUILDING AND
GARDENING PAGE

YALE 'TAP DAY' BRINGS HONORS TO 60 JUNIORS

Senior Society Elections Are Marked by Scarcity of Refusals Given

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Sixty Yale College juniors were honored on the Yale campus in the annual "tap day" exercises by election to membership in one of the four senior societies, Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, Wolf's Head, and Elphig Club. A feature this year was the scarcity of refusals given.

Arthur E. Palmer Jr. of Chicago, was the last man tapped for Skull and Bones, and thus received what is generally considered the highest honor of the day. Palmer is a member of the varsity crew and has also won his letter in football. He is a high ranking student and chairman of the college student council.

Tom Priddy of Hillsdale, Mich., who is chairman of the Yale Literary Magazine, was first man tapped for "Bones." John C. Tapscott of Providence was the last man tapped for Scroll and Key. West is a member of the football and hockey teams. Woodruff R. Tappen of Pleasantville, N. Y., was first man tapped for "Keys." He was a member of the varsity crew last year and is now a member of the junior varsity crew.

John McMahon of Dayton, O., was last man tapped for Wolf's Head, and Frank G. Osborne of Evanston, Ill., received the highest honor in the Elphig Club elections.

Waldo W. Greene, captain-elect of the football team, refused election to Scroll and Key and was later tapped for Skull and Bones. Fletcher E. Nyce Jr. of Reading, Pa., refused election to Scroll and Key and was elected to Wolf's Head.

Two brothers, Harlan M. Ellis and Raymond W. Ellis of Charles City, Ia., the former a football and track star and the latter chairman of the Yale Daily News, were honored with elections to Skull and Bones.

German Plane That Flew Atlantic Now in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—The Junkers monoplane Bremen, which started from Ireland for New York more than a year ago, has arrived—by ship. On its first trip—an east-west transatlantic flight—the plane carrying Baron Gunter von Huenfeldt, owner and pilot, Capt. Herman Koehl and Col. James Fitzmaurice, was forced down on Greenly Island, off Labrador.

The ship was wrecked in an attempt to fly it out and later it was taken back to Germany for repairs. Baron von Huenfeldt presented it to the City of New York. It will be suspended in Grand Central Terminal at the east end of the main concourse.

PROPOSAL TO REDUCE U. S. BRITISH VISA FEES

By Radio from Monitor Bureau. LONDON—Negotiations are reported to be in progress between England and the United States for a reduction of the visa fees on passports. An agreement to reduce the fee to a nominal sum was recently arrived at between France and the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Straight from the Sea and at HALF the cost!

New way to get fresh LOBSTER

FOUR here's a real seafood treat! Let me send you some of the finest lobster you've ever tasted, right out of the sea—fresh from the rocky island of Penzance, where the best lobster in the world comes from. I immediately pack just the crisp, tender, whole lobster in the shell, from the head to the tail, and seal it in a vacuum-packed container. It's so fresh that it's almost as if you were eating it right from the sea.

Just mail the coupon or a letter and I'll send you, promptly, 4 packages of my fresh lobster, and the can of Lobster Sandwich Filling. Try my lobster and if not absolutely satisfied send the rest back at my expense within 10 days and you owe me nothing. Otherwise just send me \$4.00 in full payment. But send no money. Just mail the coupon below or write FRANK E. DAVIS, The Gloucester Fisherman, 293 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Lobster Sandwich Filling Given Away. I want you to try my deep-sea lobster at my own expense. And if you act quickly, I'll include, without additional charge, a 35c can of Lobster Sandwich Filling, my wonderful new spread for bread or hot dogs.

SEND NO MONEY. Just mail the coupon or a letter and I'll send you, promptly, 4 packages of my fresh lobster, and the can of Lobster Sandwich Filling. Try my lobster and if not absolutely satisfied send the rest back at my expense within 10 days and you owe me nothing. Otherwise just send me \$4.00 in full payment. But send no money. Just mail the coupon below or write FRANK E. DAVIS, The Gloucester Fisherman, 293 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman, 293 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass. Dear Mr. Davis: Send me all charges prepaid (rest of cost) one can of 6 packages of your fresh packed lobster, each package enough for 2 or 3 persons, and FREE can of Lobster Sandwich Filling. I will try one package and if not pleased I will return the rest to you and not pay anything. Otherwise I'll send you \$4.00 within 10 days.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Bank or Other Reference _____

nominal sum was recently arrived at between France and the United States. At present the visa fee is \$10 for British citizens going to the United States and \$2 for Americans coming to this country. A certain measure of agreement has been reached, it is said, but while preparations to reduce the visa fee for tourists, the authorities in the United States wish to retain it at its present figure for immigrants.

Senators Protest Conscription Plan of War Secretary

Proposal to Let President Enforce Draft Without Congress's Action Decried

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conscription measure introduced in the House at the instigation of James W. Good, Secretary of War, which was promptly met by a storm of protest from numerous sources, has been emphatically repudiated by Administration leaders in the Senate. David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who had offered a similar measure in the Senate at the request of Mr. Good, informed the Chamber that he had done so simply as a routine matter, and that he was emphatically opposed to the bill.

"The last war showed us," Mr. Reed declared, "that it is unfair and inequitable to require the service of human beings in connection with military operations without at the same time requiring the compulsory service at fixed prices for the use of the government of materials that are needed in the conduct of military affairs."

"I am in full accord with the position of the American Legion on that question."

Others expressing similar views were William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Thomas Hefflin (D.), Senator from Alabama; and Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa.

"As I understand it, the Secretary of War advanced the theory," Mr. Borah said, "that we ought to enact legislation which will enable the President in case of war to put into effect conscription without any further consideration on the part of Congress. The public, I am certain, is against any such ideas."

NORTH CAROLINA TO HONOR AYCOCK

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Action toward placing a statue of Charles Brantley Aycock, North Carolina's "education" governor, in Statuary Hall at Washington, has been entrusted to a committee headed by Governor Gardner, who will name the other members of the committee.

The memorial will occupy a niche beside that of Zebulon Baird Vance. Provision for an appropriation of \$15,000 for defraying the cost was made by the recent Legislature.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR FIJI

LONDON—The Colonial Office announces the appointment of Sir Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, to be Governor of the Colony of Fiji and British High Commissioner of the Western Pacific, succeeding Sir Eyre Hutson, whose period of office is about to expire.

Further information upon request. Boston Representative JOSEPH R. HADDOK 12 Edson St., Dorchester, Mass. MRS. VERA PERDEW, Director. Associated Exclusively with The Christian Science Monitor.

Somerset's

And now—the perfect sports underwear, brief shorts and vests of fine knitted cotton and such luscious colors of shell pink, sea blue, sun yellow, peach-blow and white. Sports women are going to "just adore" them . . . because they're cool, absorbent and launder like a handkerchief. They're \$1.00 each.

A. Steiger & Company HOLYOKE, MASS.

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Just mail the coupon or a letter and I'll send you, promptly, 4 packages of my fresh lobster, and the can of Lobster Sandwich Filling. Try my lobster and if not absolutely satisfied send the rest back at my expense within 10 days and you owe me nothing. Otherwise just send me \$4.00 in full payment. But send no money. Just mail the coupon below or write FRANK E. DAVIS, The Gloucester Fisherman, 293 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

Frank E. Davis, The Gloucester Fisherman, 293 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass. Dear Mr. Davis: Send me all charges prepaid (rest of cost) one can of 6 packages of your fresh packed lobster, each package enough for 2 or 3 persons, and FREE can of Lobster Sandwich Filling. I will try one package and if not pleased I will return the rest to you and not pay anything. Otherwise I'll send you \$4.00 within 10 days.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____ Bank or Other Reference _____

Adjusted—Note flatness of abdomen and back, also reduction of model's hollow back. Takes care of the two most difficult points of the woman's figure—the hips and diaphragm—also does away with hollow back.

Call or write for booklet. Madame ALSTON 18 W. 34th St., Tel. Penn. 0679 In Philadelphia—Truher Silk Shop In Buffalo—Ella Schorr, 1210 Main St.

CLUB PROBLEM LANGUISHES AS BOOK MEN DINE

"Joe" Lincoln Rambles On, Diver Eadie Is Brief, and All Is Well

With only occasional references, all of which were humorous, to the subject of the intrusion of the book club idea upon the retail book-selling field, the twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Booksellers' Association closed in Boston with a banquet at the Hotel Statler, with Joseph Lincoln, Thomas Eadie and Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology as speakers.

Harford Powell Jr. was toastmaster and, in assuming his duty, he said he intended making his introductions sufficiently ample to reduce the actual time speakers would occupy to a minimum. In the belief that after-dinner speaking at an art was in a happily transitional stage, undergoing some modifications made necessary by long abuse.

Thomas Eadie, whose book on his experiences in diving to help in the recovery of the S-51 has lately been published, spoke very briefly indeed, the kernel of which was a remark made to him recently.

How to Succeed with Book. "If you want your book to be a success," said a friend, "don't make no (sic) speeches at bookstores or in the street. Get your book into the hands of the public. I want my book to succeed, ladies and gentlemen."

Professor Rogers poked fun in verse at the possible imminence of a day when there will be only mail boxes and no bookshops. And Mr. Lincoln, as he said himself, "rambled on." He told a few stories; he gave various reasons for considering himself an author; he attributed what has been cited as his "pro-life" quality to having early been tantalized by Dr. Eliot's celebrated shelf.

"I intend," he said, "that there shall be a Lincoln shelf. About 15 feet. I'm so anxious to make up the remaining seven or eight feet that I've taken my son into business with me. We've already done one novel together. It saves time."

Alice Brown Receives. In the afternoon the members of the convention were guests of the Macmillan Company at a reception to Miss Alice Brown. Miss Brown is inseparably associated with the Boston tradition in American letters. Long before this prolific day of biographies Miss Brown wrote a life of Louis Imogen Guiney and she has done a remarkable critical portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson. She won the \$10,000 Winthrop Ames prize for her play "Children of Earth," and in her quarter of a century as an artist in literature her accomplishments have been many and varied.

Many of Miss Brown's fellow members of the Boston Authors' Club, as well as editors, librarians and critics, attended the reception in her honor. The most interesting and provocative business move of the convention was the passing of a resolution, and certain amendments added, empowering a committee to confer with the publishers, with a view to devising

some constructive plan which will correct the effects of the activities of the book clubs upon the retail book-selling business. In addition a vote was taken favoring the co-operation of booksellers with the National Publishers in establishing a permanent, well-planned and symmetrically chosen library at the White House for the use of successive chief executives. Heretofore all presidents have tended to build up their own White House libraries and, upon going out of office, have taken the most desirable books with them. The resolution carries the proposal of an initial establishment of a 500-volume library, and the addition of 50 new books each year.

Animal Welfare Congress Draws Host of Delegates

Dr. Mikuschka of Vienna Calls for Ban on Vivisection in This Era of Progress

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. VIENNA—The 17,000 delegates to the International Animal Protection Congress following the concluding session on May 16 enjoyed a motor tour through Wienerwald or Forest of Vienna.

Prof. Edmund Grag of Vienna continued, in an address at the convention, that in all countries, as in Switzerland, the right of inspection of dog kennels should be granted to humane society officials or the police. Permanent chaining of dogs, he said, should be punishable by imprisonment. In Austria, unfortunately, chaining of dogs is encouraged by certain regulations, in Graz, for instance, licenses for chained animals being lower than for free dogs.

George Rau of the Wurtemberg Animal Protection Society denounced amateur bobbing of animals and said that tails are animals' defensive weapons against flies and other pests in summer and protection against cold in winter. He said the bobbing of horses is forbidden in the German army.

Ernest P. Fallor of Wurzburg in a discussion of abattoir reforms recommended the Swedish method of segregation and blinding of live stock awaiting dispatch. Dr. Gustav Mikuschka of the Antivivisection Society of Vienna declared that "abolition of this pseudo-scientific torture—in other words vivisection—is demanded in an era of progress and culture such as ours."

"When capital punishment has been abolished so many states there is no justification for the execution of thousands of innocent animals. Vivisectionists defend their actions by maintaining such practices necessary to gain knowledge for the treatment of human beings, but many famous doctors are as convinced opponents to vivisection as also have been most of our greatest poets and thinkers."

Under a project being worked out by the State forester of California, several thousand yellow pine trees will be planted by Boy Scouts in the hills above San Andreas. A troop in Lynn, Mass., planted 1000 pine trees in the adjacent woods. In Canandaigua, N. Y., 5000 trees were planted, bringing the total planted by the Scouts in that locality to 28,000. In Linton, Ind., 10,000 trees were set out and 25,000 tree seeds planted. In Norway, Mich., 5000 trees were planted and 400 pine trees were planted in a burned area of Escondido, Cal. A troop in Ames, Ia., planted 1200 trees for the Isaac Walton League, and in Simla, Col., the Boy Scouts sponsored the planting of 15 pine trees as a demonstration of the possibility of growing pines in this section of the state.

Boy Scouts have taken an active part in safety, clean-up and traffic work. One thousand Boy Scouts of Rochester, N. Y., recently made a survey of traffic conditions in that city under the direction of the traffic committee of the Rochester Engineering Society.

Several troops acted as traffic officers for school children, others furnished a safety patrol on parades, and some aided in clean-up weeks, cleaned school grounds, picked nails and glass from the streets and gathered data for traffic surveys.

Boy Scouts of Washington, Pa., organized a civic service corps and gave more than 1500 hours of special service to the community last year. A troop in White Swamp, Wash., sponsored a general clean-up of the city and personally cleaned up all the public parks and other public places.

Thirteen new members were elected to the National Executive Board at the closing session of the annual meeting of the National Council just held here. Twelve of the new members were elected to increase the size of the board from 30 members to 42, in accordance with the revised plan of the organization adopted by the council at its opening meeting, and one to fill a vacancy on the board.

Walter W. Head, president of the State Bank of Chicago, was re-elected president of the organization. President Hoover was re-elected honorary president and Calvin Coolidge and William H. Taft, honorary vice-presidents. Other honorary vice-presidents who were re-elected were Dan Beard, Collis H. Livingston and William G. McAdoo. Mortimer L. Schiff of Oyster Bay, N. Y., was re-elected international commissioner and Mr. Beard was re-elected national Scout commissioner.

FUSION SUPPORTED BY NEW YORK G. O. P.

Leaders Pledge Aid Against Tammany Organization

By Radio from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK—Agreement to support a fusion movement and a pledge to support a city ticket in the Republican primaries has been reached by the Republican leaders of the five counties of New York. It has just been learned in high political quarters here.

The process of selecting the proposed fusion ticket has not yet been outlined, and it will be a month probably, it was said, before the fusion plans take definite shape. By that time a conference of county leaders and some discussion of candidates will have taken place.

The proposal for an unofficial city convention has been received with some favor since the agreement, as it is believed that such a convention, even if all or most of the delegates were chosen by organization votes, would launch the fusion movement against Tammany with excellent public effect.

Boy Scouts in United States Engage in Varied Activities

Good Deeds Range From Planting Trees and Assisting Traffic to Saving Deer From Dogs

By Radio from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK—"Good turns" by Boy Scouts, ranging from kindnesses to birds and animals to co-operation with churches, police forces and other organizations, are described in the nineteenth annual report of the Boy Scouts of America, issued simultaneously with the annual meeting of the National Council here. The report portrays a cross section of scouting activities throughout the United States and shows how the boys are encouraged in performing community services, in wild life conservation and charitable work.

Feeding the birds throughout the winter and early spring and upholding bird-protection legislation was reported by several troops. In Toledo, O., scouts conducted a bird-house building contest which furnished enough shelters to keep the song birds in the city.

Boy Scouts of Cheyenne, Wyo., offered 100 bird houses to the first 100 persons who asked for them. One troop made a Christmas tree for birds and another in Saginaw, Mich., built 35 feeding stations and placed them in the city parks.

A troop in Winder, Pa., cleaned up around the federal fish hatchery and one in Chester, Vt., helped to stop the chasing of wild deer by dogs. Important work in forestry conservation was reported by several troops. The waste spaces in Allegheny County, Pa., will be replanted with trees by 4500 Boy Scouts, who are being drilled into the service. The trees are furnished by the State Department of Forestry and the activity is sponsored by the forestry committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

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Field for Stars Is Thinnest Mist, Astronomer Says

Space Never Empty, but Atoms Are Far Apart in Interstellar Region

By Radio from Monitor Bureau. LONDON—Interstellar space is not entirely empty, according to Dr. Arthur Stanley Eddington, professor of astronomy, Cambridge University. Lecturing here, Dr. Eddington said a puff of smoke from a blown-out match would have to expand to fill a cube ten miles in length, breadth, and height before it became reduced to the density of the interstellar cloud. The cosmic matter in a volume as large as the earth could be packed in a suitcase and easily carried with one hand.

Nature abhors a vacuum. Atoms strayed away from the stars and nebulae and took refuge in the comparatively void regions much as dust accumulated in an empty room if it was not swept. It was true that a certain amount of sweeping went on. By gravity a star drew surrounding matter into itself so that as it traveled through space it swept a tunnel. But these sweepers were few and inefficient compared with the volume to be swept, and it was calculated that it would take at least 10,000,000,000 years to finish the celestial spring-cleaning.

He supposed it was rather startling to realize that even in the deepest solitude of interstellar space, far from the oases of matter, atoms were still strewn an inch or so apart.

The Dainty "Biscuit" is the Tea-time Sweet of England

HERETOFORE, Americans have been able to get the famous English Biscuit only on visits to England or through costly importations; but now this most delicious of all small pastries is baked right here in America in English ovens with English traditions.

Made of fine, blended flours, shortened with special pastry butter, flavored with maple, chocolate or nature's most alluring fruits, the English Quality Biscuit is the delicate sweet for tea-time or the 'twixt-meal snack.

You now can buy English Quality Biscuits at your store—fresh, crisp and delicious—in either pound packages or bulk. Their price is no greater than that of ordinary cakes and cookies. Ask for Weston's English Quality Biscuits: George Weston Biscuit Co., Inc., New York—Watertown, Mass.—Toronto, Canada.

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(Reduced Summer fares)

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Westward bound, follow the trail of the new Olympian, The Milwaukee Road's famous, roller-bearing, de luxe train. 656 electrified, smokeless, cinderless mountain miles—open observation cars in summertime.

Your low fare Seattle or Tacoma ticket includes free sidetrips to points of interest in the Puget Sound Country. Liberal stopovers. Choice of routes returning.

Choose action. There's plenty of it in the Puget Sound Country. Alpine sports all Summer on glacier-cloaked Mt. Rainier. Indian guides for exploration on the Olympic Peninsula. Mt. Baker's snowy trails. Isle-dotted Puget Sound cruises to old-English Victoria and Vancouver.

En route visit Yellowstone—thru new Callatin Gateway (Effective June 1st)

By all means visit the geysersland. 4½ day tour of the park, \$45 at lodges; \$54 at Inna. Thrilling 85-mile motor trip, without added cost, thru Callatin Gateway—newest of all Yellowstone entrances.

Tell us your vacation ideas. We'll gladly help you fashion your trip—on a pay-as-you-go plan, or with all-expense, escorted tour parties. Mail coupon and we'll get busy.

The MILWAUKEE ROAD

Mr. Geo. B. Haynes, Passenger Traffic Manager The Milwaukee Road, Union Station Chicago, Ill. Send booklets and information about vacations in the Pacific Northwest. I am interested in ☐ Traveling Independently ☐ All-Expense Tours. Name _____ Address _____

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THINK! Vacations made to order! To fit your own fancy, purse and leisure! You'll like them immensely when you see how completely they embrace your own ideas, how generously they provide of Summer's joys in the enchanted Northwest Wonderland.

Westward bound, follow the trail of the new Olympian, The Milwaukee Road's famous, roller-bearing, de luxe train. 656 electrified, smokeless, cinderless mountain miles—open observation cars in summertime.

Your low fare Seattle or Tacoma ticket includes free sidetrips to points of interest in the Puget Sound Country. Liberal stopovers. Choice of routes returning.

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LIBRARIES LEND BOOK GUIDANCE TO IMMIGRANTS

Braille Development Also
Studied in Field of
Catalogue Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Best methods for making the right books available to the underprivileged—the blind and the foreign-born, were discussed at group meetings of the American Library Association at its fifty-first annual convention.

To establish inter-racial understanding one should go back beyond books that tell the story of man as one story showing our common heritage in the past and our common hopes for the future.

Miss Edna Phillips, library adviser in work with the foreign-born, Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, explained how that division is co-operating with individual libraries in working toward a "civilization in which libraries to an ever greater degree disseminate a reading knowledge of world literature and toward inter-racial knowledge of international affairs."

Touch Reading Increasing
While blindness is diminishing, touch reading is steadily increasing, a conference on work with the blind learned from Amelia M. Hoyt, acting director of Braille, American Red Cross, letter library service, and toward inter-racial knowledge of international affairs.

Keeping History Accurate
Charles Moore, author of "The Family Life of George Washington," after discussing details of Washington's family life before the convention, urged the members to submit any original documents they may have in their charge, for use in connection with the observance of Washington's two hundred anniversary, to be celebrated in 1932.

Stores and Landing Facilities
Instead of adding more miles of shelves to central libraries, build storage houses for books not earning their places on the shelves, Clarence E. Sherman, of the Public Library, Providence, R. I., urged a section studying library building problems.

Envoys Advise Book Exchange
Constant and systematic exchange of books between North and South America will prove one of the most efficacious mediums of bringing nations of the two continents together, diplomatic representatives of the southern continent and members of the American Library Association agreed.

Proving Valuable Guides
The Committee on Co-operation With the Hispanic Peoples of the association, after hearing the speakers, decided to recommend that the secretary of the A. L. A. discuss with representatives of La Nueva Democracia of New York and the World Peace Foundation of Boston, plans for assisting their organizations for the purpose of distributing books to Latin-American countries through the former organization and to the United States through the latter.

Five Diplomats from Latin Countries
Five diplomats from Latin countries were present at the meeting. Dr. Alejandro Padilla, Ambassador from Spain, Señor don Carlos G. Davila, Ambassador from Chile, Dr. Enrique Olaya, Minister from Colombia, Dr. Orestes Ferrera of Cuba, Dr. Gonzalo Zaldivar of Ecuador, Dr. Carlos F. Grisanti of Venezuela.

Discussion was led by Dr. John T. Vance, chairman of the committee and librarian of the Law Library of Congress.

Señor Davila, who is chairman of the

How Much Will It Cost Me for a Trip Out West?

From Boston and return to Boston, just \$100.00 will pay your expenses for a two week vacation trip including the Pacific Northwest, Seattle, Puget Sound, Klamath Park, British Columbia, and the Columbia River, Spokane, Glacier Park, 10,000 Lakes Region of Minnesota. First class accommodations everywhere. First class accommodations everywhere.

Nowhere can you find a greater vacation bargain than this. We can arrange an independent trip west for you, visiting the Park and cities you most desire to see, in the time you have to spare and at the price you wish to pay.

Would you like to see Maple Valley? An all-expense tour can be made to Maple Valley for as little as \$206.72 from Boston (two meals included in the journey).

We invite you to ask about other western trips. Call on our office in conveniently located. Our travel experts will aid you in arranging your entire trip if you wish. For complete and complete information.

Geo. L. Brooks, Dist. Pass. Agt., 238 Old South Building, Boston, Mass. Phone Liberty 3609

NORTHERN PACIFIC RY.

Treasury Secretary With Model of New Homes for Federal Departments



The Extensive Government Building Program to Fill the Triangle Between Sixth and Fifteenth Streets on the South Side of Pennsylvania Avenue Is Shown Here in Miniature. Left to Right—Building Whose Use Has Not

Been Determined; Department of Justice; National Archives Building; Bureau of Internal Revenue; Department of Commerce, With Department of Labor and Interstate Commerce Commission in Background.

Canada to Place Graduated Tax on Mining Stock

Minister in Defending Bill
Points to Present Rampant
Nature of Speculation

OTTAWA, Ont.—A bill placing a graduated tax on the sale or transfer of all mining stocks was passed by the Government in the face of considerable opposition in all its stages.

R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, declared the tax to be unjust to the taxpayer and would seriously retard mining developments. Minerals to the value of \$275,000,000 had been mined in Canada last year, he said, and the royalties from these mines and their protection and control should be the concern of the provincial government alone.

Malcolm Lang, Liberal, from the mining district of Ontario, objected to the tax being calculated on the par value of a stock, which resulted in penny stocks being taxed out of all proportion to high-priced stocks of the same par value. He pointed out that the richest mines had been financed by the sale of stock at a few cents per share. If they had been handicapped by the imposition of the proposed tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price of 50 cents or less, they might never have reached the producing stage.

On the other hand, he argued, an ad valorem tax, say, of 3 cents on every \$100 of value, instead of on the par value, would create a revenue four or five times as great as now and be fair to all concerned.

In his defense of the tax, J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, said that there was never a time when stock speculation had been so rampant, adding there was a general feeling that the national treasury should profit by it. The total tax collected on all shares in 1926-27 amounted to \$282,000 and for last year to \$615,000. Under the proposed tax the sale of 1000 shares of mining stock at 50 cents a share would carry with it a taxation of only \$1, which he considered fair.

The bill passed its second reading by a majority of 38.

Prussia Approves Concordat Draft

By Radio to the Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN—The "Kölnische Volkszeitung," a leading Roman Catholic paper, reports that the Pope and the Prussian Premier have agreed on the wording of the draft of a Prussian

Poland's Great National Fair Opens at Poznan

Largest Exhibition Since Restoration Starts in Western Capital

WARSAW—The National Exhibition in Poznan was opened May 16 in the presence of the President of the Republic, cabinet ministers, members of the Diet and Senate, diplomatic corps, native and foreign press. The exhibition is designed to show the constructive work of 10 years of Polish activity in all branches of industry since the Nation has regained its independence.

CO-OPERATIVE SALES PROMOTED BY STATE

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Department of Agriculture is engaged in an effort to expand the wool industry in the mountain sections of this State by arranging co-operative sales in which the highest bidders get the wool. A series of such sales was started recently to be held in six mountain communities.

Already this season, the Department of Agriculture and county agents have helped farmers in North Carolina to market live poultry in carlots valued at more than \$1,000,000.

H. Sulka & Company

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Advance of 18th Inf., 1st Div., Oct. 11, 1918. Photo U. S. Signal Corps.

The story of a typewriter that went to war

By a War Correspondent

It was in July, 1918. The commander of the British Flying Headquarters at Saint-Omer took me for a flight over the lines.

Holding my Corona between my knees I wrote the first description of the front ever typed from the air. During a cruise in a British submarine I typed a complete magazine story while we were nosing about off Heligoland, a hundred feet beneath the surface. A description of the first Zeppelin raid over London I typed at a shattered window by the light of the fire from incendiary bombs.

Throughout my entire period at the front, all my writing was done on my Corona. Because of its portability and dependability, I made it a constant companion. Many a story, banged off hot in a front-line dugout would never have been written if I had waited to reach a spot of greater convenience.

During my war-time work in Europe I typed an average of 15,000 words a week. In addition to this I typed the manuscript of four books. Yet, in spite of a number of emergency repairs made necessary by violent ac-

idents, my Corona was still in highly serviceable condition when I arrived back in New York in 1919.

The foregoing is only one of many astonishing Corona stories. You owe it to yourself to drop into a store where typewriters are sold and see why Corona is the "champion" portable. The minute you lay eyes on it you will realize why a million people use it. Why Roosevelt took one to Africa—why 30,000 Coronas were used in the World War—why more novelists, more newspapermen, more business men, more students in schools and colleges use Corona than all other portables put together.

For a small down payment you can take a beautiful new Corona home with you today. Don't neglect this opportunity. Don't let another day pass without doing something about it.

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football, polo, motor races and tennis contests have been arranged with the participation of English and American and other sportsmen. The great international horse show is another feature.

The city of Poznan, sometimes called Posen, capital of western Poland, is a beautiful town of 230,000 inhabitants, halfway between Berlin and Warsaw, about 24 hours from London.

PRINCETON PLANS 20TH SUMMER CAMP

Bay Head, N. J., Selected for Vacation Site

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—Plans have been completed and the staff for the twentieth annual Princeton summer camp has just been selected. This camp is located near Bay Head, N. J., and is directed by the Philadelphia Society of Princeton University to give boys of unfortunate circumstances living in New York and Philadelphia an opportunity for a two-weeks outing.

Boys between the ages of 7 and 18 years are selected by social workers of New York and Philadelphia. The camp will be open from July 7 until Aug. 30.

FOURTH DAILY AIR SERVICE

By a Staff Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO—California's two metropolitan areas, this city and Los Angeles, separated by a mountain range and more than 400 miles of distance as the crow flies, have been linked by a fourth daily airplane service, the Pickwick Airways.

Boys' Week Finds Wider Response All Over World

Movement Which Began Nine Years Ago Spreads—Chicago Makes Plans

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Boys' Week," which began in New York nine years ago and has circled the globe, this year had "a more extensive, educational and successful observance than ever before," according to the National Boys' Week Committee here. It is estimated that more than 3000 cities kept the week.

Reports from cities that recently honored their youth in this manner are coming into the headquarters office here. Some cities have contributed good ideas. In Mt. Pleasant, Tex., the administration of the schools was turned over to the boys for a day. Parents were invited to visit and they turned out as never before. In the same city on another day the boys were put in charge of city offices.

Hobart, Okla., gave boys an opportunity to try their hands at clerking and helping manage stores. They also edited the local newspaper for a day. In other towns girls were invited to participate equally with the boys in the events.

Chicago is going to hold its week a little later than the other cities, beginning May 19.

Friends Brick Oven BAKED BEANS



SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER

For \$1 we will send you (free) a full-sized can of California Beans, Red Kidney Beans, and Brown Beans, and a kitchenette sized can of Yellow Eye Beans and Mince Meat.

New England's own dish— baked the old-style way

From old Boston, "the home of the bean and the cod," come these delicious beans, famous for years for flavor.

For years FRIEND'S have carried out the old New England tradition . . . putting beans in pots in great brick ovens and baking them for hours until every bean is brought to its best.

No other method but FRIEND'S brings out flavor so fully; makes beans so tender, appetizing, nutritious.

For real enjoyment eat the beans baked the old New England way. Serve FRIEND'S BEANS this Saturday night. The better grocers carry them.

Baked by FRIEND BROTHERS
Melrose St., Boston, Mass.

Try them with FRIEND'S BROWN BREAD

Make your own Schedule

Round the World

There are 22 ports to visit on this trip Round the World. At every one there is time for sightseeing during the regular stay of the ship. In those countries, however, which you desire to tour in a leisurely manner, stop-over for a week, two weeks or longer.

When you are ready to continue, you will board another Liner exactly like the one on which you started.

Make your own plans. Stopover where you like. Go Round the World on one Liner in 110 days or use the entire two years allowed by your ticket.

Every fortnight an American Mail Liner sails from Seattle and Victoria, B. C., for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila and Round the World.

Every week a Dollar Liner sails from Los Angeles and San Francisco for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

On fortnightly schedules these Liners sail from New York for California via Havana and Panama.

The complete trip, First Class, including transportation, meals and accommodations aboard ship, costs but \$1250 and up.

You enjoy the comfort of a magnificent President Liner. Your room is outside with beds, not berths. The public rooms are spacious and luxurious. The decks are broad. There is a swimming pool. A cuisine that is famous among world travelers.



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'ADMEN' GIVE UP WORLD ASPECT OF ASSEMBLY

International Made Advertising Federation of America—Includes Canada

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The international form of organized advertising has been created for a number of years, but it was not until the twenty-fifth annual convention here of the International Advertising Association, feeling the need of a more national organization, American advertising men formed the Advertising Federation of America. The federation was expressly designed to include Canadian advertising men.

Some manner of co-operation, it is expected, will be set up at the adjourned convention of the International Advertising Association in Berlin, Ger., next August. However, any new world organization will no longer be offered, controlled and supported almost exclusively by Americans.

Officers of the old organization were made officers of the new, and assets were transferred, with provision for a return to foreign sources of any due them. Accordingly, C. C. Younggreen of Milwaukee, president of the International, continues the coming year as president of the American organization.

Nothing in the action taken interfered in any way with the plans for the adjourned convention in Berlin. Everything is being done to make that an entire success. Reports made to the convention indicated that the American delegation would number around 2500.

For the purpose of effecting the change, the business meeting of the International Association recessed and a temporary organization was formed with O. C. Harn, managing director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation and general chairman of the Chicago convention committee, in the chair. Earle Pearson, general manager of the International Advertising Association, was elected temporary secretary.

The motion for change carried unanimously. Nominations for the international association were referred to the Berlin convention.

The code of ethics presented by Col. H. H. Burdick, secretary of the advertising commission, was unanimously adopted by the association. It carried a few minor changes as originally drafted. "Previously it was approved by the board of governors and the advertising club board. Congress was asked to authorize the proposed census of distribution."

LILLI LEHMANN HAS PASSED ON

BERLIN (P)—Lilli Lehmann, famous opera singer, passed on here May 17.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century Lilli Lehmann was one of the most powerful operatic magnets of two continents.

She was an outstanding star in years when the musical drama stage boasted such artists as Lillian

Nordica, Minnie Hauk, Marcella Sembrich, Emma Eames and Emma Juch among prima donnas, and Albert Niemann, Max Alvary, Jean and Edouard De Reszke, Paul Plancon and Victor Maurel among the male singers.

When she had made her last public appearance she turned from the stage to the studio and there, just as conscientiously as she had devoted herself to her numerous roles, she sought to train young singers to maintain the high standard of opera she knew.

Mme. Lehmann aided in the inauguration of the musical festivals at Bayreuth sponsored by Richard Wagner. She was the last survivor of the group of operatic stars who sang the "Nibelungenring" in 1875.

Mme. Lehmann made her debut with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York, Nov. 25, 1885, singing the title role in "Carmen." She made her last appearance in opera in New York in "Tannhauser" in March, 1899.

Wets in Missouri Feel Full Force of New Dry Law

Kansas City Police, Backed by Jones Act, Busy Cleaning Up Speak-Easies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Law enforcement agencies are getting results in Kansas City. More than 50 per cent of the speak-easies have been driven out of business in an intensive drive, backed by the Jones-Stalker Act, according to W. Harold Lane, deputy prohibition administrator.

John L. Miles, new chief of police, made an even higher estimate of the number of speak-easies that have been closed or gone out of business. He also declared the police were "going after" the few who remained.

Co-operation of the law enforcement agencies is leading to convictions and is bringing about the best condition that has existed here for years, official statements assert.

Applications for padlocking of 65 places were filed in a week. Several bootleggers, notorious in their offenses in the past, have been sent to prison for terms ranging from a year upward, with heavy fines in addition. Mr. Lane praised co-operation of the police.

Kansas City police are under state control. Henry S. Caulfield, Governor of Missouri, early in his administration, announced his purpose of instituting an efficient, nonpolitical police system, a promise which has been kept.

BELEST TO BUILD WHITE STAR LINER

LONDON (P)—A new liner, ordered by the White Star Line from Harland & Wolff at Belfast, will be named the Oceanic, after the first transatlantic boat that the line had. The first Oceanic started service 58 years ago. The new liner will be propelled by electricity, Lord Kylsant, the chairman said.

The company has ordered a new passenger ship, the Britannic, 27,000 tons, to be the largest passenger ship engaged in the Liverpool, Boston, and New York trade.

RUSSIAN DRESSING
or any other salad dressing is better when seasoned with **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**

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16-18 Stoneholm Street, Boston (Opposite 118 Newbury St., 3 minutes from Christian Science Church)

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Roof Repairs
Copper, Tar and Gravel, Slate or Tile Roofs, Metal Gutters, Conductors, Skylights and Ventilators, Repaired or Renewed by Experts

Day Work or Contract
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Our Motto: We profit most who serve best.

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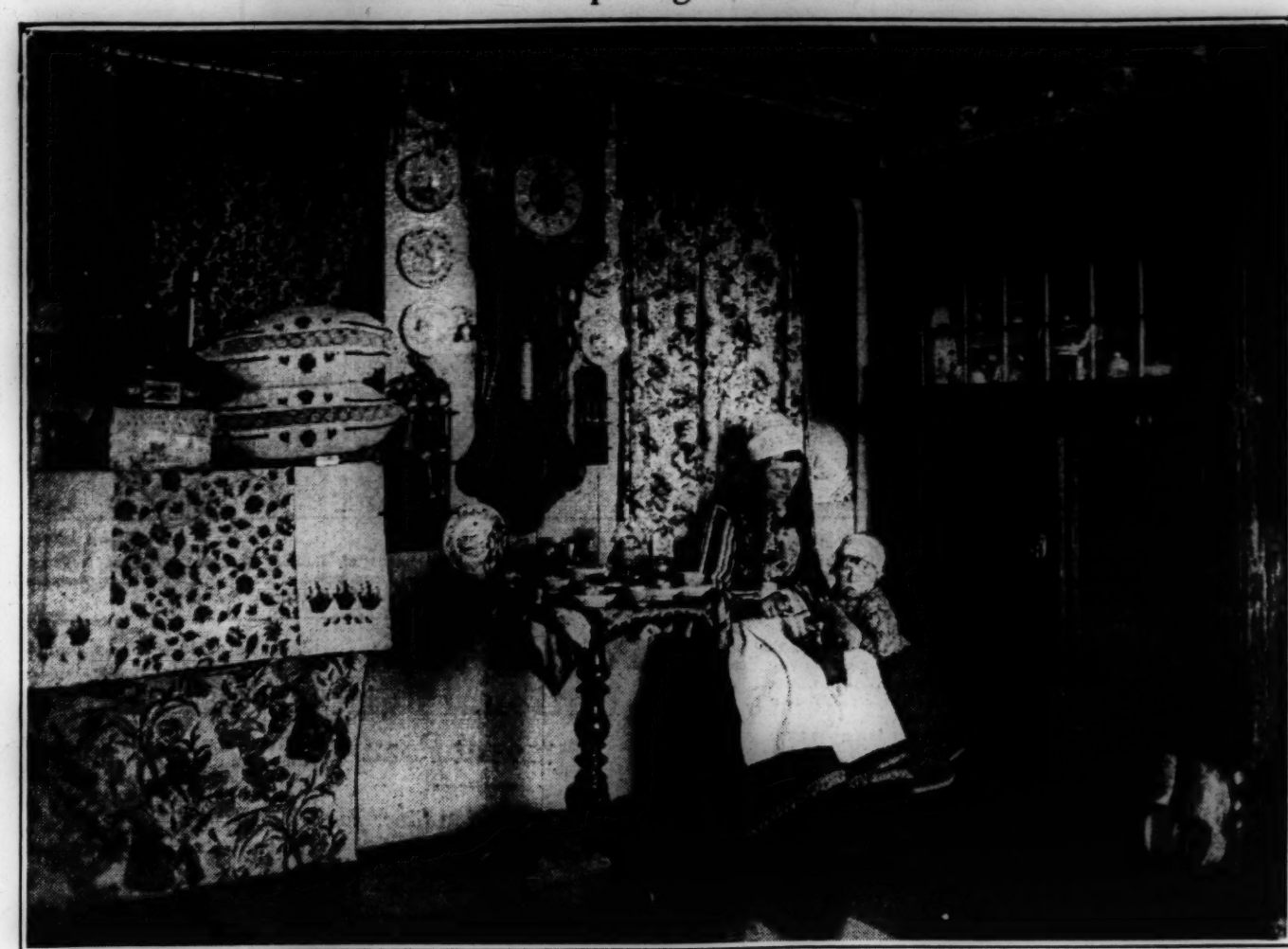
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Dutch Mother While Preparing Meal Removes Her Sabots



INTERIOR OF A HOME IN NETHERLANDS

Land of Canals and Flowers Appeals to Lover of the Quaint

Nature, Art and Architecture Blend in One Harmonious Whole as the Tourist Wanders Through the Peaceful Country of the Netherlands

By CLIVE HOLLAND

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AMENSBURY WASHINGTON SQUARE
REVERLY COOLIDGE CORNER—BROOKLINE
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DIX Lumber Company
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PEA 11.00
BUCKWHEAT 9.50
CARSTEIN'S SPECIAL FOREIGN ANTHRACITE 16.00

STABILITY PLAN SHOWN AT WORK BY ITS AUTHORS

Tell How Proposed Federal
Budget Board Would Have
Controlled 1919 Inflation

The plan for an engineered production which would have controlled the inflation of 1919, as proposed by the Federal Reserve Board, is shown at work by its authors. The plan, which was adopted by the board in 1919, was designed to control the inflation of 1919, as proposed by the Federal Reserve Board, is shown at work by its authors. The plan, which was adopted by the board in 1919, was designed to control the inflation of 1919, as proposed by the Federal Reserve Board, is shown at work by its authors.

By WILLIAM T. POSTER and
WILLIAM T. POSTER

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eral level of commodity prices rose more than 50 per cent. Still more significant, for the purpose at hand, is that prices of the most sensitive commodities rose up about 20 per cent in the first half of 1919. It was evident that further inflation of prices was to be expected during the second half of the year.

Bubble That Had to Burst
At the same time, the volume of production was actually falling off, and there was hardly any unemployment which could have been relieved by further inflation of commodity prices.

Under such conditions, additional issues of money would not bring about a greater output of wealth and higher standards of living, but merely a higher price level, still greater speculation in commodities, further overproduction, and an even closer approach to the minimum gold reserve ratio. Ultimately the end would have to be a collapse.

Now the important point to observe is that, although various economists and statesmen clearly saw the danger, there was no agency, public or private, charged with the responsibility for knowing the facts, and invested with enough authority to check inflation in time to bring about steady progress on a stable price level.

What Board Would Have Done
The question asked by Owen D. Young is: "What would the proposed Federal Budget Board have done at that time if it had acted upon the guidance of the comprehensive and up-to-date statistical data which is sought for under the proposed plan?"

In answer to that question we ought to point out, first of all, that such a situation could not have developed under the plan as proposed, for restraining influences would have been brought to bear long before the prices of food, clothing, land and nearly everything else had been allowed to go as high as they did in the skyrocketing years of 1918 and 1919.

Certain things, however, the board would have done at that time. It would have called public attention to the dangers. It would have published current, unidentified statistics to show precisely which branches of business were riding fast and free. It would have curbed the excessive rise in prices. The board would have opposed reduction in taxes and the payment of public debts.

At the same time, the board would have authorized the expenditure of the public funds subject to its own control. Moreover, the board would have endeavored to show various departments of the Federal Government why they should, as far as practicable, cease competing with private business for workers and materials. That, in itself, might have been enough to curb inflation.

Would Have Had Co-operation
In addition, the board would certainly have had the intelligent co-operation of a large number of states and cities. This is evident from the assurances which have been received from public officers all over the United States, during the past six months. The board would then have watched every aspect of the situation with care, in order to measure the effects of its acts and to prevent a sharp reaction.

Some reaction would have been inevitable. Nothing could long have kept prices and business activity at the level reached in the summer of 1919, since that level had been reached by means of inflation. A vicious upward spiral had been started which had to come to an end. Nevertheless, in spite of this artificiality created boom, the board could have done much to bring about a slow and orderly movement to a lower level.

Still further to explain what the practical possibilities are in concrete situations, the effects of business and politics being what it is—we shall show, in our next article, precisely what has been done, in direct line with our proposed policy, by a number of our states.

**Vanderbilt Cruise
Nets Sea Rarities**

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Bringing with them some 3000 deep sea specimens, Commodore and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt of New York docked their yacht *Apa* here May 18 after a round-the-world cruise, during which they narrowly escaped two typhoons and a revolution.

Although lack of time allowed them to "touch only the high spots," Commodore Vanderbilt said he had gathered many specimens for his private museum at Northport, Long Island, N. Y.

In addition, many paintings of fish, which will be presented to the Museum of Natural History, New York, after engraving plates have been made, were completed by William E. Belansky, who accompanied the party.

JUDGE HENRY E. COOPER
LONG BEACH, Calif.—Judge Henry E. Cooper, frequently called the "Liberator of Hawaii," because of his activities in establishing the Republic of Hawaii, has just passed on here. He was born at New Albany, Ind., in 1857, and was educated in Boston, graduating from the Boston University Law School 51 years ago and being admitted to the Suffolk bar.

Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety in Hawaii, it was he who proclaimed Sanford B. Dole the first President of Hawaii, following the revolution in 1893 which Queen Liliuokalani was deposed. For the years during which Hawaii remained a Republic, Judge Cooper served as judge, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Attorney General, and Acting President. He was appointed secretary to the new territory by President McKinley.



There Are Many in Baltimore Who Say That a Market Should Be Much More Than Merely a Place to Buy Crops and Roasts; They Think It Should Have a Nice, Strong Flat Roof Reached by Ramps, So That Hundreds of Motorists Could Park Their Cars. The Proposal Is Being Carefully Considered.

Courtesy Baltimore Sun

Baltimore May Soon Park Cars on Market Roof

(Continued from Page 1)

market to be built in the United States. It covers four blocks and if a new building were provided with ramps, could afford parking space for hundreds of automobiles, the sponsors of the scheme declare. The banking firm advances the theory that the expense of parking facilities should be borne by the people who use them, and not by all of the taxpayers. After the payment of operating expenses, maintenance and interest, the remaining funds from the income would be applied on complete retirement of the investment cost, and the property would revert entirely to the city without incumbrances. A step has been taken along

this line by a new privately owned market, the North Avenue Market, recently completed at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. This market maintains a parking space for patrons which is said to cost, in consideration of interest and upkeep, \$700 a month to maintain. Another private concern has projected a \$1,750,000 parking garage in the downtown section.

In order to meet the present situation an ordinance was placed in effect recently which prohibits parking at any time in the narrow parts of Fayette and Lexington Streets, and limits parking to the night hours in other parts. Thus two streets, which are the major connections between East and West Baltimore, have been cleared for through traffic. The Mayor's committee recommends the widening of these thoroughfares wherever possible.

To keep pace with the vast in-

crease in speed, weight and volume of traffic, the Department of Public Works, through the bureau of highways, has carried on a program of paving, construction and maintenance which is resulting in an approach to the 100 per cent mark, as at the present time 83 per cent of the street area is surfaced with modern pavements.

The old cobblestone streets which at one time characterized the city are fast disappearing, until now, of 310 miles of city streets opened, but 50 miles remain paved with cobblestones, most of these composing narrow untraveled streets in older sections.

As a part of its arterial street program Baltimore has partly completed a belt-line highway encircling the city. It is composed of a series of highways connecting the group of parks which flank the city. Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, has proposed a road program for the State which would provide sufficient money for the completion of this project.

Watch Massachusetts Experiment
Closely akin to the traffic problem is that of reducing accidents and of placing responsibility when mishaps occur. Massachusetts has attempted to regulate the latter question through compulsory insurance.

Maryland, with other states, has been watching this experiment and does not appear inclined to try it out. The Automobile Club of Maryland has advanced a plan developed by H. M. Lucius, secretary of the club, which is similar to the safety-responsibility law advocated by the American Automobile Association.

The scheme does not entail compulsory insurance, but requires pledging responsibility in case of accident with the risk of losing one's license if damages are not paid. Responsibility may be assumed, of course, through insurance if desired.

Baltimore has been successful in reducing mishaps and fatalities in the past year. The report of the Baltimore Safety Council shows a decrease for 1928 of 24 per cent in number of mishaps, 3.6 per cent in number of injuries, and 12 per cent in number of fatalities.

The "boulevard stop system" for speeding up traffic along certain thorough streets will be put into effect here shortly as a result of approval of the plan by the Maryland Legislature. Twelve hundred luminous signs will be ordered to be placed at intersections of cross streets with boulevards, warning motorists to slow up or stop before turning into or crossing the main current of vehicles, and to give through traffic the right-of-way.

REBEL DEPUTIES TO BE OUSTED

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Congress will be called into a special session on May 27, for the purpose of dismissing 60 deputies who were allied with the recent Mexican rebellion, it is learned here.

Radio Adding Modern Chapter to Old Romance of Lighthouses

Service of United States Affords 19,000 Navigation Aids
of Various Kinds—Although Pay Is Small and
Work Hazardous Personnel Is High

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The romance and the usefulness of lighthouses, described by George R. Putnam, Commissioner of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce, whose remarks were broadcast here.

For a long time lights were the only guide for mariners, but now for signals of various types are maintained. The Lighthouse Service of the United States has about 19,000 aids of different kinds. The first mark that a voyager from Europe sees is the Nantucket Lightship anchored in the open sea, 200 miles east of New York. This is one of the most exposed stations in the world.

Along the coast of Long Island are high masonry lighthouses. Lighted and whistling buoys are valuable aids to shipping. The most important and one of the most valuable advances in recent years is the radio beacon and the use of the radio beam in navigating vessels. Radio signals are sent during fog automatically from lighthouses and lightships with a distinguishing characteristic of each station, also, at regular intervals in clear weather.

The tower at Minots near Boston, on a ledge awash in the open sea, required five years to build. Tillamook Lighthouse at the mouth of the Columbia River was difficult to build because of its exposed position—in storms the seas go over the top 140 feet.

While the pay is small and the work hazardous, the lighthouse service attracts an excellent class of faithful men. Mr. Putnam said the service is on a strictly merit system, and a high degree of discipline is maintained.

Two of the most remote light stations are those at Cape Sable and Scotch Cap in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, marking the passage between the Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. There have been a number of women lightkeepers. One, the keeper of Angel Lights in San Francisco Bay, reported that after the machinery of the fog signal was disabled at one time, "she had struck the bell by hand for 20 hours and 35 minutes until the fog lifted."

A widely known lightkeeper was Ida Lewis, who lived at Lime Rock Lighthouse, on a ledge in Newport Harbor, for 37 years. Her father having been appointed keeper when she was 12. She was keeper of the light for 32 years. There are reports of her having rescued 13 persons.

The lighthouse work has probably as much of romance and heroism and general interest connected with it as any government activity, and its heroism and history are of peace and protection.

"The BLUE STORE"

At Dudley Street Terminal, Boston
and Opposite Needham Theatre, Needham, Mass.

Founded in 1899 by Frank Ferdinand and still owned and managed by the Ferdinand family.

Two Reasons Why Ferdinand's values are better. Because we own our large buildings which are located out of the high rent district. No landlord to profit. No high rents to pay.

A special inventory gives us many unusual bargains in fine furniture. Some are shown here. Hundreds more await you throughout the store.

25 to 40% off!

Unusual Savings Here!

Odd Reed Sofas

Auto spring cushions, various designs and colors. Regular price \$35 to \$50. Your choice during this \$19.95 sale.

Odd Reed Chairs

Various designs and colors. Value \$15 and upwards.

Majestic

Model 72 \$125.00 Less Tubes

Odd Rockers

Many beautiful designs. Finest construction and finish. A regular \$6 \$13.50 rocker for

Metal Beds

Beautiful walnut finish. Come in all regular sizes. Wonderful value.

White cotton felt mattresses. \$13.95 quality ticking. All sizes.

Odd Vanities

Full size, 6 drawers, mahogany drawer bottoms, dustproof construction. Regular \$65 value.

Breakfast Set

Make your breakfast nook bright and charming with one of these sets. Finished in blue or gray enamel or two-tone maple. Reduced \$19.95 to

We invite you to inspect our

New 1929 Model 4-Room Suite

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Completely outfitted the Ferdinand way. In \$1000 of fine furniture and furnishings. Sale price

\$795

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BOSTON

"Yes, my darling daughter, but don't go near the water"

—but whether you lounge, bask or swim, Filene's 1929 Bathing Suit Shop—fifth floor—can express your beach personality. Gone are the days when we hung our clothes on a hickory limb. . . . today the beach comes into its own. . . . beaches were made to lounge on and the suntan vogue, the backless vogue, the beach pajama vogue, the ensemble vogue. . . . all make the indolent beach basker fashionable. . . . But the most active high diver, or the most ambitious Boston Light swimmer will find snug, sleek fitting Spalding swim suits. . . . The NEW Bathing Suit Shop is complete with sandals, beach rugs, rubber jewelry, parasols and bags. Everything but the beach itself is in this fifth floor shop!

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Leaves Boston 11:30 a. m.

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Southwestern Limited Leaves 2:10 p. m.

The Wolverine Leaves 3:15 p. m.

Cleveland Limited Leaves 3:40 p. m.

Western Express Leaves 6:10 p. m.

Buffalo Express Leaves 7:35 p. m.

New York State Express Leaves 10:00 p. m.



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1072 Boylston Street, Corner Massachusetts Avenue

A delightful place to enjoy delicious foods at popular prices—and amid the charm of Cairo, on the Nile.

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Deluxe—495 Washington Street
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Boston's Beautiful
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Open daily and Sunday from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Special combinations and a la carte service.

MENU SUGGESTIONS
New England Fish Chowder 25c
Baked Schrod, Piccalilli, French Fried Potatoes 45c
Broiled Fresh Mackerel, Lyonnaise Potatoes 50c
Tenderloin Steak Sandwich, Mushroom Sauce, Browned Potato 50c
Boiled Sugar Cured Ham, Potatoes 50c
Fresh Rhubarb Pie 15c

Lobster, Steak and Chop Specials

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS
El Sevilla—110 Boylston Street
Wedgwood—531 Washington Street
Deluxe—495 Washington Street
126 Tremont Street 107 Federal Street

126 Tremont Street 107 Federal Street

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FACE RUMP A Roast of Merit Contains No Bone 42c lb

RIB ROAST Fancy First Cuts Second Cuts, 12c Lb. 3c

SIRLOIN ROAST Always Without Bone Lb. 55c

CHUCK ROAST Great Family Meat All Meat, Not Fat Lb. 38c

TRY THEM—THEY ARE DELICIOUS Rump Steak All Choice Cuts Strictly Corned Beef 72c

PORTERHOUSE Porterhouse Market's Choice Steak Also Contains Tenderloin This Is Also Fancy Nothing Better Sold Lb. 69c

SIRLOIN STEAK Lb. 59c

THE FAMOUS MILD CORNED BEEF Brisket Lean Without Fat All Fine Cuts 35c lb.

HAMS Small, Well Trimmed Whole or Half Lb. 33c

Smoked Shoulders Small, Just Smoked Exceedingly Short Shank Lb. 22c

BACON Another Great Favorite Any Weight Piece Lb. 28c

SPARE RIBS Small, Lean Ribs Never Too Salty Lb. 18c

THE PRACTICAL, SATISFYING MEAT Lamb Fores Young, Very Tender Boned or Whole 25c lb.

LAMB LEGS Fresh, Genuine Spring Whole or Half Lb. 42c

LAMB CHOPS Fresh, 1029 Lamb Little Rib Cuts Lb. 45c

FRESH, SMALL, NEVER TOO FAT Pork Loins Any Weight Roast Best of the Season 30c lb.

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WE SELL ONLY THE FINEST FISH Haddock Fresh, Just Caught All Weights, One Price 9c lb.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES Where New England Buys Its Foods

WORLD SENSE OUTSTRETCHES NATIONAL. SAYS ECONOMIST

Co-operation Is a Necessity
Today, Industrial Confer-
ence Board Is Told

NEW YORK, May 16.—Economic forces are tending toward the development of a "world civilization" which will support the individualism and nationalism of the present day, according to Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, speaking at the board's thirty-third annual meeting here.

In discussing the conquest of "the division of economic independence," Mr. Alexander emphasized the increasing interdependence of nations and nations. There is, he declared, an evident "tendency toward the organic unity of all economic life, made possible, or perhaps even motivated, by modern industrialization."

Mr. Alexander said, the world has "arrived at a time when social action that is co-ordinating and co-operating is the logical policy in response to the challenge of events."

Industry Leads to Peace

"War in past ages has been a potent factor of social consciousness," he continued, "but industry and science in our day are more potent influences toward the realization of one human society that embraces all mankind. By the aid of mechanical invention and its effect on the processes of production, we have become interdependent to a degree which daily makes us realize more keenly that co-operation between individuals or nations is a necessity to our well-being. Never have the peoples of the various nations lived in greater actual proximity than they do today.

"Despite the comparative self-sufficiency of the United States in natural resources, we could not today carry on the Nation's business and meet the Nation's demands without imports, and, although our export trade is relatively less important than exports are to Great Britain or Germany, we realize that we now have considerable stakes in international commerce and an increasing need of foreign markets for our products. In fact, no civilized nation today can live an isolated economic existence.

"It is significant that since the World War there has been more actual internationalization of action, and a greater sense of the common interest of all human society than history has yet recorded."

Mr. Houghton Praises League

The individual countries of Europe have made great economic progress during the last seven or eight years, according to Mr. Houghton, formerly United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, told the conference.

"The activities of the League of Nations constitute a wholesome influence, principally because it is developing a public opinion of Europe and focusing attention upon the common problems of nations," he said.

"In dealing with the control of

war," he said, "there is noticeable a new approach to the problem, the tendency now being to center upon first isolating the war area, rather than seeking to determine who the aggressor is before any action is taken. As in case of a fire, when the first logical effort is to put out the fire, leaving investigation as to the cause of the conflagration until after it is under control. The Kellogg peace treaty is regarded seriously, and will prove an effective step in the direction of peace, but isolation of the area of hostilities must be the first action, leaving the legal phases of the situation until later."

Mr. Houghton added that he could see no reason for a change in the attitude of the United States from its refusal to recognize the Government of Soviet Russia. He pictured Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy as making marked economic progress, Germany, he said, is carrying a great burden, but only "untoward results" in the reparations problem could hold back her industrial development.

Charles Cheney, president of Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn., silk manufacturers, was elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year. Magnus W. Alexander was re-elected president and chief executive of the organization.

Attitude to Federal Reserve Decried

Virgil Jordan, chief economist of the conference board, found a "menace to business" in the "persistent sabotage and defiance of the Federal Reserve System in its efforts to prevent our own and the world's credit resources from being swallowed up in the whirlpool of speculation in the New York money market, hampering the financing of our foreign trade and disturbing the stability of foreign currencies."

Mr. Jordan asserted that there were no grounds for believing that this country has as yet become a mature creditor nation on any exceptional scale. Although it is true that the United States has become within a relatively few years a great international money market, it cannot be said "that we have been extending our credit position since the war at any abnormal rate or dangerously draining off our capital savings for foreign uses, when our tremendous industrial growth and economic resources are considered."

UNIFORM PASSPORT PROGRESS IS MADE

STOCKHOLM, May 16.—On the conclusion of recent negotiations of the Northern Passport Conference in Stockholm, the following communication was issued:

Representatives of the governments of the northern lands which met in Stockholm April 3 and 4 have agreed upon a proposition for the uniform passport and issuing of passports for the citizens of the northern lands, traveling within these countries. This proposition will be immediately referred for approval to the governments of the different countries.

Scots Is Language of Beautiful Speaking, Says Miss Thorndike and G. Bernard Shaw

EDINBURGH, May 16.—It is necessary to look to the Celtic races to supply the world with colored speech, says the opinion expressed by Miss Sybil Thorndike after her adjudication for the Howard de Walden Cup. Much interest has been aroused in Scotland over the success of the Edinburgh players and the fact that Ramsay MacDonald and George Bernard Shaw agree with Miss Thorndike's opinion that the Scottish language lends itself to drama and beautiful speaking.

"The language the Scots use in everyday life," says Miss Thorndike, "is colored. The Scots, like the French, are very distinct speakers. They give their consonants and words their full value. There is a slowness about middle-class English speech, and the only people I have heard speak English as it should be spoken were an Indian and a Scotsman. Scots take infinitely more interest in their language than we do."

Ramsay MacDonald when asked for his views said: "It is perfectly true that there is no color in English middle-class speech. It has been killed by conventionalization. In fact it is like a beautiful picture that has been cleaned so often that it has become thin and flat. We Scots have the color and shade."

G. Bernard Shaw's opinion is, "Most Scottish speech is very much more musical and expressive than English. As a matter of fact ordinary English middle-class speech has almost ceased to be speech at all. People drop their vowels and syllables and everything else, and at the present time they just make a noise. How on earth they make themselves understood to each other is difficult to know."

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Sunday Dinner, 5 to 8 P. M.
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THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Rio de Janeiro.
2. \$1,875,000,000.
3. 6,000,000 pounds a year.
4. Harry Luttwidge Douglas.
5. 2,200,000.

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Hoover Sends Unofficial Envoy to 'Sell' Oil Pact to Governors

Mark Requa's Mission Is to
Unite States in Conserva-
tion Agreement

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The progress of the Hoover Administration's oil conservation policy has become bound up to a striking degree in the individuality of one man, who has refused to become a "dollar-a-year man" of the United States Government, yet has voluntarily gone to meet the governors of the three great oil states on a mission believed to be directed by President Hoover.

This man is Mark Requa, director-general of the oil division of the Fuel Administration during the World War, and close friend and confidant of Herbert Hoover.

With a terse announcement that he would devote his entire time to bringing about an interstate compact for curbing oil overproduction—which is the Administration's answer to the plea for conservation made by the American Petroleum Institute—he has left Washington for the West. He has refused an official commission which, it is learned, was offered him by the Department of the Interior, and has turned down an offer of the American Petroleum Institute to become its representative in pending discussions.

An Unofficial Envoy

He feels, it is understood, that he will have more chance of success in harmonizing the oil industry if he works in an individual capacity, with entire freedom to speak without committing the Federal Government. At the same time, it is known that his connections with the Administration are extremely close.

Mr. Requa is a man of independent fortune and a mining engineer of wide experience. He retired from active business some years ago, and for the last 10 years has been urging oil conservation. As director of wartime oil conservation he came into contact with the entire petroleum industry. He is credited with settling the oil "price war" in California.

Few men, it is contended, have had opportunity of getting a broader view of the oil situation.

The plan which the Government has worked out is the result of the visit to Washington of leaders of the American Petroleum Institute, who asked co-operation of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, in the interest of conservation.

An opinion of the Attorney-General was given at that time to the effect that the Government could not take part in the plan to limit 1929 petroleum production to the 1928 level. A few days later the board announced a plan designed to check the "pre-emptive" waste of oil. This scheme was for state regulation of drilling; but it added that due to legal in-

For Oil Conservation



MARK L. REQUA

hibitions the Federal Government could not act, so that the matter lay with the states themselves.

An Interstate Compact

It proposed an interstate compact, creating a joint board for the three or four major oil-producing states. Mr. Wilbur is committed to the project and is said to represent the attitude of President Hoover.

Such a plan, Mr. Wilbur states, should extend the life of America's oil resources for years, protect the respective oil-producing states and the consumers. Furthermore, such an arrangement overcomes the constitutional obstacle of federal intervention in state matters, for it is understood the Federal Government could guarantee such a compact, once formed, though it could not force it to be made.

An arrangement is contemplated, it is understood, similar to the Colorado River Compact among seven states for distribution of the waters of the Colorado.

It is known that qualified assent to the plan has been pledged by the executives of California and Texas, leaving Oklahoma the last one of the three big oil states to be approached.

In leaving Washington Mr. Requa declared that he was retaining his unattached position in order that all sides might feel that he was a neutral, representing neither the Government nor industry, but voluntarily supporting a conservation plan that has been in his thoughts since he resigned as general director of the oil division in 1918.

Arms Embargo 'Entering Wedge' for Ban on War

(Continued from Page 1)

sell to us. Again, our Nation is becoming more and more self-sufficient in all supplies which would be needed in both peace and war.

Still further, if regulations such as are adopted by other countries as well—and it would be hoped that the adoption of this resolution would be an entering wedge for such course in the future—would be taken, the food and articles used alike by the civil population as well as in the prosecution of war.

It may be said, without fear of contradiction, that there is an increasing sentiment, having its foundation in the moral and intellectual qualities of various peoples, for the outlawing of war.

As the United States has taken a

leading part in these great movements for peace, and it is especially desirable that the outlawing of war may be made effective, there are added reasons for adopting the policy embodied in this resolution, or a statute which may include the same ideas would be entirely satisfactory to me.

Thousands Given Instruction in Art in New York City

Settlement Centers Said to Be
Responsible for Bringing
Out Famous Craftsmen

NEW YORK, May 16.—Instruction in painting, drawing, carving, pottery making, weaving and other arts and crafts is being given to 3,000 persons, most of them children, in New York City's 50 settlement centers, according to a report by the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council, just made public. The report says that thousands of other persons, some of whom are new recognized as famous artists or craftsmen, resolved their first instruction in art and their first opportunity to study and practice in New York settlement houses.

A small boy whose drawings of a cat challenged the interest of a settlement worker, the report continues, was encouraged to obtain further instruction and has since become a sculptor of international reputation. A designer of textiles whose articles on stitchery have been translated into several languages was first enrolled as a girl in a settlement sewing class, it adds.

The report shows that there are pottery departments, with an enrollment of 335, in eight settlement centers. Nearly half of the pupils are under 14 years old. More than 600 boys and a few girls are enrolled in wood working and wood carving groups in 20 settlements. In the Henry Street Settlement and the Grosvenor Settlement the boys are organized into a guild. Money from the sale of these articles goes into the treasury of the guild to increase work and capital.

Sewing is the most popular of the crafts taught in the settlements.

Southern States' Wealth Increases

Industrial Output Grows in
1900-1927 Period About
620 Per Cent

BALTIMORE, Md.—Statistics showing the industrial revolution indulged in by the South, the 16 states having increased their population 50 per cent and their wealth from \$17,918,000,000 to \$54,000,000,000 during the past 30 years, are given in the "Blue Book of Southern Progress," just released here by the Manufacturers Record.

The South's industrial output, the "Blue Book" states, increased from \$1,693,000,000 in 1900 to \$12,200,000,000 in 1927, the latest census figure available, an increase of about 620 per cent.

The wealth of the South today is declared to be about the equal of that of the entire United States in 1900, and the value of its manufactures also equals the entire output of all the country's factories in the same year. The South has over 32 per cent of the country's cotton production, it is said, and now produces 62 per cent of all cotton goods being made here.

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He will free your premises of all nuisances at a nominal service charge.
GUARANTEE Fumigating Co.
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O'MALLEY DENIES \$20,000,000 BID ON BOSTON PAPERS

Tells Federal Trade Board
New York Men Did Not
Specify Globe or Post

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Statements made before the Federal Trade Commission that Charles O'Malley, Boston advertising agent, had been authorized by the Insull power interests to make a \$20,000,000 offer for the Boston Post are "absolutely not so," Mr. O'Malley told the commission.

Explaining how the mistaken impression had come to Richard Grozier, publisher of the Post, and his assistant, C. R. Carberry, Mr. O'Malley told how a Mr. Campion, a bond salesman, had brought a Mr. Collier, New York broker, to his office and introduced him as having come to Boston to purchase one or two newspapers. He did not learn the first names of the two men nor their addresses, and had no way of getting in touch with them after their one visit, Mr. O'Malley told the commission.

Mr. Collier, he said, was not ready to disclose the identity of the persons whom he represented in making the offer for the papers, but said that they intended to buy 50 or 60 of the largest papers in the United States, probably five in New England, and would go as high as \$20,000,000 for either the Boston Post or Globe. Mr. Collier also told Mr. O'Malley that his backers were negotiating for a large paper in Indianapolis; he thought it was the News.

Neither Paper for Sale

Mr. O'Malley testified that he ascertained for Mr. Collier from William O. Taylor of the Globe and Louis March of the Post that neither of those papers was for sale. Later when Mr. O'Malley talked with Mr. Carberry of the Post he was asked whom he thought Mr. Collier represented. Mr. O'Malley explained that the broker indicated that he was acting for two banks, one in New York and one in Chicago.

"That has a peculiar angle. The Insulls are in Chicago. Possibly they are in it," Mr. Carberry remarked, according to Mr. O'Malley's testimony. The name of either or any power concern had not been mentioned in his conversation with Mr. Collier and Mr. Campion, Mr. O'Malley told the commission. He denied that he had ever been present for utility companies as stated in Mr. Carberry's letter to Mr. Grozier.

A. R. Graustein, president of the International Paper and Power Company, in a letter to Robert E. Healy, commission counsel, declared that his company never contemplated any arrangement under which it was to acquire the Boston Post or Globe.

Pudding Stone Inn

One of the difficult things to find near the city is a quiet, restful place to spend a week or weekend. Here in twelve acres of big trees, away from the whirl of city life, the Pudding Stone, convenient, comfortable and where excellent food is served. Write for folder, G. N. VINCENT, Houghton, N. J.

PERMANENT WAVE \$5.00

Guaranteed 6 Months
SUPERIOR LINE STEAM WAVE
IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all other hair waving methods. Superior waving the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. CHASE IT IF YOU WANT without expense of finger waving.
Paul E. Gaire
87 W. 40th St., 2nd Floor
NEW YORK
Branch: 428 Market St.
PATERSON, N. J.
Phone for appointments: W. 4-9111
Open Monday and Tuesday Evenings

have anything to do with the running of the papers which it helped William Lavarre and Harold Hall finance.

"Of course the present temporary arrangements under which we hold demand notes put us in position to exercise almost any pressure we might want to on the situation but that is not only not our policy but would be contrary to our general understanding with them," he wrote.

Newsprint a Minor Factor

Another document furnished to the commission by Mr. Graustein showed that his company owns waterpower properties outside New England and New York that, when fully developed, will furnish 127,500 KWH of electricity a year. Sixty-five per cent of the company's earnings are derived from its utility properties and less than 15 per cent from newsprint.

Minutes of a meeting of the International directors, entered in the record, showed that the company approved a loan of \$2,500,000 to assist Hall and Lavarre in purchasing newspapers. Neil C. Head, vice-president of the paper company, explained to the commission that the loan is temporary until the two men are able to capitalize their papers when a permanent arrangement will be made either with the paper company or someone outside.

Channing Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, testified that as a director in the Boston Publishing Company, he had assisted in an advisory capacity in the sale of stock of the Boston Herald and Traveler to the paper company. The postoffice record of ownership was the first public announcement of the sale, he said.

Calles Is Expected TO RESIGN SHORTLY

MEXICO CITY, May 16.—Considering that his mission has been completed with the crushing of the Escobar revolt, Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President, lately Secretary of War, in the Portes Gil Cabinet, and known as Mexico's "strong man" will very shortly return to private life, according to reliable information here.

Gen. Joaquin Amaro, former Secretary of War, has been selected to succeed General Calles, but should he be unable to do so the portfolio will remain vacant with Gen. Abelardo Gomez, the present Undersecretary, acting as chief of the War Department. Reports that General Calles is contemplating a trip to Europe or may go to Washington are generally discredited.

NEW YORK CITY English Worst Suits \$46.50

This is rather an unusual shop for we make our ready-made clothes. We have a tailoring department, too, where we make to order—but the subject above is a ready-to-wear offering, a very favorable one; for you find a fine English worsted suit, tailored well in pleasing lines for \$46.50.
Gibson N. Vincent
6th Ave., Bet. 31st and 32nd Sts., one block below and opposite side to Gimbel's.

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Sponsored and Supervised by
THE NEAR EAST RELIEF
Catalogue X for mail orders sent on request to
151 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK CITY PERMANENT WAVE \$5.00

Guaranteed 6 Months
SUPERIOR LINE STEAM WAVE
IS ENTIRELY DIFFERENT from all other hair waving methods. Superior waving the hair, leaving it soft and natural looking. CHASE IT IF YOU WANT without expense of finger waving.
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ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
"HOLIDAY"
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
Plymouth
Thurs., W. 45th St., Sat. 8:30
Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2:35

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE
124 W. 43d St.
Mats., Thurs. and Sat., Eve. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. SHERRIFF

CASINO
29th and Broadway, N.Y.C. 8:30
Matinee Wed. and Sat., 2:30
THE PERFECT MUSICAL PLAY

MUSIC IN MAY
Company of 100 Male Chorus of 60
250 Good Babes Seats \$1.50 to \$3.00

LYCEUM Thurs., W. 45th St., Sat. 8:30
Thurs., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
"MEET THE PRINCE"
by A. A. MILES
Basil Sydney—Mary Ellis
"MILNE AT HIS BEST"—The Comedies
200 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN ROBERT GUS
HERBERT HALLIDAY SHY
Imperial Thurs., Sat. 8:30
Mats., Wed. & Sat.

MOROSCO
Thurs., W. 45th St., Sat. 8:30
Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:30
John Drinkwater's Comedy
BIRD IN HAND
Theatrical Cast, after a year in London

BOSTON
COPLEY
BY INSISTENT DEMAND
THE GHOST TRAIN
Chills! Laughs! Thrills!

MAJESTIC EVERY EVENING
(the Sun) at 8:30
Matinee Daily (except Sun.) at 2:30
LAST TWO WEEKS
WARNER BROS. present
THE COLOSSAL
VITAPHONE SPECTACLE
DOLORES COSTELLO
NOAH'S ARK
with GEORGE OBRIEN
LAST VITAPHONE SPECTACLE
EVENING at 8:30—Mats. 2:30 to 4:00
ALL SEATS RESERVED

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DIXIE KITCHEN
LUNCHEON
DINNER
Real Southern Cooking
Formerly at 9 E. 41 St.
NOW at 1 East 43 St.
Closed Sundays

Tea Room des Artistes
Mary T. Wendell
1 West 67th Street (near Second Church)
TELEPHONE 6262—DINNER \$1.00
SPECIAL CHICKEN LUNCHEON ON SUNDAY
7:30 to 12:30 P. M.
Phone Reservations 5419

The Bearthstone Tea Room
Inc.
LUNcheon, TEA, DINNER
Sunday Dinner, 5 to 8 P. M.
Specializing in Southern Menu
102 East 22nd Street

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Rio de Janeiro.
2. \$1,875,000,000.
3. 6,000,000 pounds a year.
4. Harry Luttwidge Douglas.
5. 2,200,000.

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Lobster, Steak and Chicken Dinners
Also a la Carte Service
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Near the Parker River Bridge
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Cumberland Tea Room
Arcade Balcony, Chapman Building
PORTLAND, ME.

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DINE AT
The Open Door
on Sunday
at 1 P. M. We serve a real Southern dinner for \$1. Reservations required.
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MARKET AT 4th, SAN FRANCISCO

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Ready to Serve You
The Department Store
of Service
Telephone our nearest branch store and we will call promptly for your work. It will be delivered when promised and guaranteed to please.

Cleaning and Dyeing
In a modern daylight plant equipped with the most improved machinery, only skilled workers are employed.

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Experts are employed for remodeling, retining, repairing, cleaning and dyeing fur garments. Fully insured dry-cold air storage vaults for storage at 2% valuation.

Shoe Rebuilding
Superior workmanship not to be confused with the ordinary kind.

Shine Removing and Renapping
We take the shine off your worn garments and renew the nap.

Hat Renovating
Men's and women's hats renovated as they are done by the finest hat manufacturers—expert professional hatters employed.

Berger Service
"PROMISES KEPT"
MASTER CLEANERS & DYERS
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See Telephone Directory for Branch Most Convenient
50 Branches—Manhattan, Brooklyn, Jackson Heights, Forest Hills

Are You Planning Your Vacation?

Will you spend it in the country, at the seashore, in the mountains, or at a lake? Perhaps you want to stay at one of the big, up-to-the-minute hotels, where you can enjoy all the summer sports, or possibly you are looking for a small house or a camp where you can "rough it."

When making your plans you will find the hotel and resort advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor full of interesting information about many delightful resorts that will appeal to you.

Let our advertisers help you plan your vacation this year.

When answering advertisements please mention The Christian Science Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER for the HOME

BULGARIAN ACTS TO TAKE RAILS OUT OF POLITICS

New Bill Would Make Roads
Autonomous and Cut
Red Tape

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—Encouraged by the excellent results obtained from the state rail line at Pernik after it became autonomous, the Bulgarian Government has just introduced into the National Assembly here a bill for making the state railroads autonomous also.

According to the new bill, the railroad system from now on is to be controlled by the Minister of Communications, a small executive committee and a larger advisory council composed of experts representing various official, industrial, agricultural and commercial organizations.

The finances are to be made independent of the state budget, although audited by the Ministry of Finance. Within the next 50 years, through regular instalments, the railroads must pay the state 5,000,000 leva which it owes for lines and material. Whatever loans the railroad administration from now on may contract will be against the autonomous railroads and not against the state.

All large orders for railroad material will continue to be placed on the basis of competitive bidding, but

smaller orders and contracts for material for upkeep and repair may be made directly without going through all the formalities and delays of an auction. The Director-General may place orders up to \$700, the Minister of Communications up to \$7000 and the Ministerial Council from that amount upward. Ten per cent of all profits are to be kept as a reserve fund and as a fund for helping the personnel. The state will decide each year what rates will be charged and what part of the profits will go into the state budget. All the new lines now under construction or in project are to be finished in 12 years.

The advantage of this new system is that it does away with much red tape and enables conscientious experts to work more rapidly and effectively. It will also take the railroads out of politics.

Gem-Cutting Trade May Be Influenced by New Machine

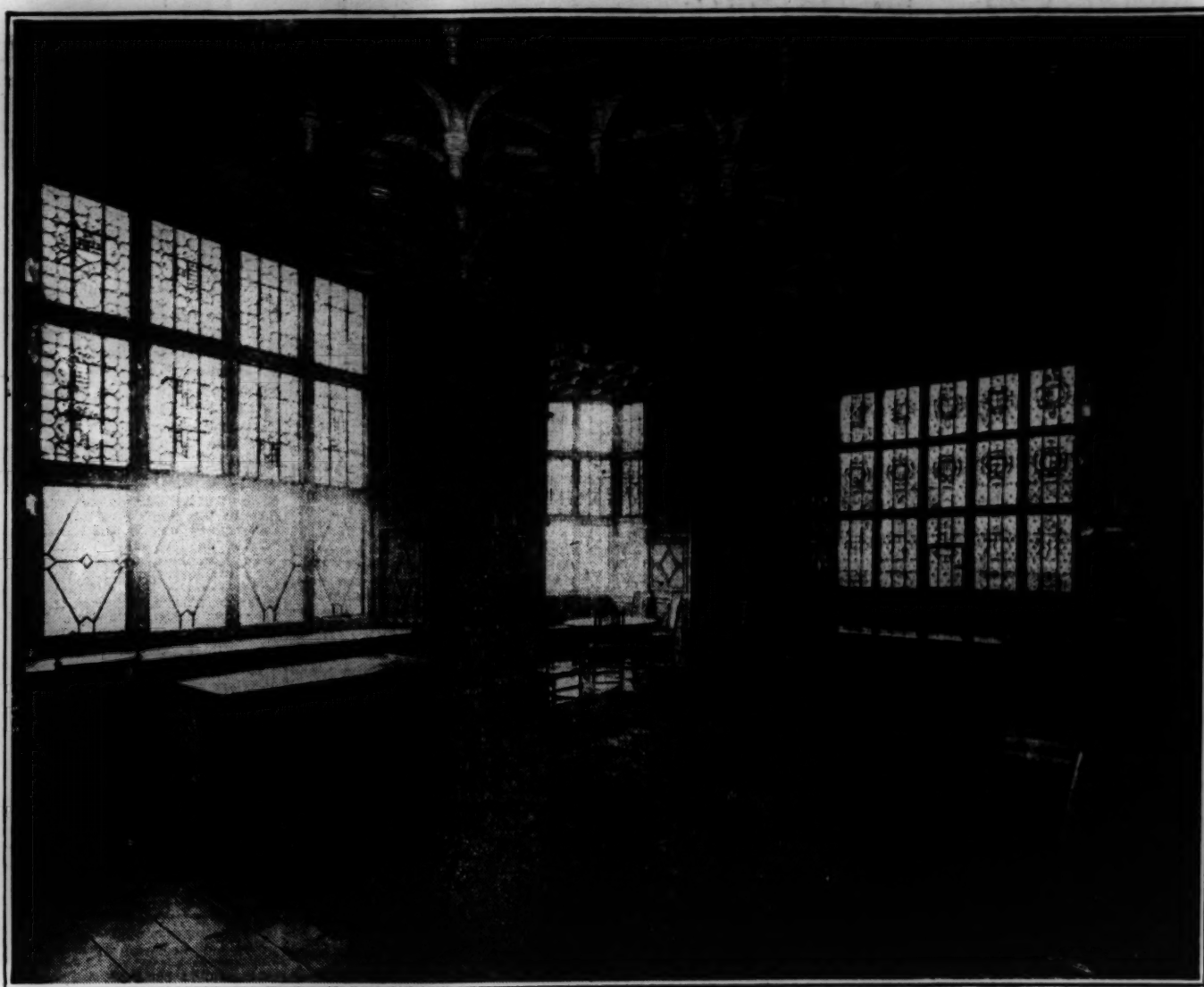
Sapphires Are Cut in London
by Boys After Only 24
Hours' Instruction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A new gem-cutting machine, the invention of two Australians, E. A. Lobree and M. E. Heiser, may, it is hoped, bring some part of the gem-cutting industry from the Continent to Britain. A demonstration was given recently at Australia House, at which two boys from the Barnard Homes were seen cutting sapphires after less than 24 hours' instruction.

The machine will cut and polish any stones except diamonds. It would cut even these if they could be held firmly enough by the cement in the holder in which the gem to be cut is placed. Hitherto it has taken a period of from five to seven years to make an expert cutter, while with this machine a few weeks' training will, it is claimed, be sufficient.

The boys were seen cutting and polishing sapphires which are the next hardest stones to diamonds, and which are found in considerable quantities in Australia and about 70 per cent of the world's opal supplies also come from there, including the black opal which has just come into fashion. Sapphires, apart from their qualities as gems for adornment, are very largely used as bearings for delicate instruments, such as watches, clocks, and marine and aircraft instruments. If this industry of gem-cutting could be brought back to England, it would, it is claimed, soon employ up to 1000 men.

Built in Year of Armada, Famous Yorkshire Chamber Comes Under Hammer



Historic room is part of Gilling Castle, seat of the Fairfax family, whose best-known member, Sir Thomas Fairfax, upheld the Roundhead cause in Yorkshire from 1641 to 1644, when its victory was assured at Marston Moor. The "Great Chamber" itself, one of the most notable examples of Elizabethan interior decoration in the country, is

to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby's. A remarkable feature of the chamber is the frieze, decorated with every kind of tree to be found in Yorkshire, these trees bearing the names of Yorkshire wapentakes, which before the Norman conquest were the units of such local government as existed. The frieze also bears family shields containing 443 coats of arms.

NEW TAX PLAN IN PORTUGAL STIRS CRITICISM

Traders Claim to Be Hit
by New Scheme for
Lowering Taxes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON—The new decrees respecting taxation recently issued by Senhor Oliveira Salazar, Portuguese Minister of Finance, have had a mixed reception.

About a year ago the Portuguese Government refused the conditions the League of Nations would attach to a foreign loan, and determined to

raise the money in the country. Taxation was much increased. But Senhor Salazar promised that at the first moment possible the burden should be made lighter, and it is this promise that he is endeavoring to fulfill. The new decrees not only reduce certain taxes, but aim both at straightening out the law and lowering the cost of applying it.

They affect rustic properties, commercial and professional taxes, the collection of capital, estate duties, and the military contribution.

The rustic property tax has met with the hearty approval of the owners of such properties, who may now legally raise the rents. Up to the present time only city rents have been raised in proportion to the increased cost of living. Under the new decrees the tax payable by the owner of the property has been reduced, so that though receiving a higher rent he will be actually paying less than he did in 1928.

Business firms will now pay a fixed 15 per cent on their transactions, while workmen and employees of all sorts will pay 2 per cent on any income over a specified sum.

Some of the new decrees, it is said, will hit very hard certain types of commercial association, but before actually coming into force it is probable that some alterations may be made.

**LATVIA-POLISH PACT
IS NOW IN OPERATION**
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Treaty of Commerce recently concluded between Latvia and Poland has been ratified by the Latvian Parliament and came into force on April 1. It is announced by the Latvian Press Bureau. The treaty has been concluded on the basis of the most-favored nation clause, but also provides, in the customs tariffs of both countries, some reductions for the principal export articles.

Besides this commercial treaty a convention has recently been signed settling all outstanding questions regarding direct railway communications between Latvia and Poland.

GREEK WOMEN AMPLIFY IDEA FOR SUFFRAGE

Feminist Leaders Demand
Government "Make Good"
on Promise of Vote

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATHENS—Greek suffragettes have recently displayed great activity in an effort to make their claim to a right to vote in municipalities heard

by the Government in particular and by the Greek people in general. Street posters, press notices, public meetings and different means of propaganda have been freely used to raise general interest in the unsatisfactory status of the Greek woman, on the ground that she is being unjustly excluded from public affairs.

Ever since the Greek Republic was established, men at the head of the state have not ceased to shower innumerable promises upon the suffragettes; but thus far very little

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We are ready with the most complete line of Golf and Tennis apparel ever assembled in our Shop.
\$16.75 to \$49.75



Grace & Merritt
NEW STYLES
IN SPRING
HATS
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The Finer Senses

There is something within us that responds to the finer things—the indescribable tone of the Mason and Hamlin Piano, for example. Strike a chord on this superb instrument and it seems to reach deeply into our hearts. It is DIFFERENT!

Big Ben Alarm Clock \$3.25

"Big Ben" De Luxe . . . \$3.75
"Ben Hur" 2.50
"America" 1.50



Duncan Goodell & Co.
CUTLERY DEPARTMENT
FIRST FLOOR
38 Mechanic St. WORCESTER

Expert FUR STORAGE -3% of your valuation FUR REPAIRING and REMODELING

Richard Healy Co.
512 Main Street, WORCESTER

Spring Suits in wide variety

Ware Pratt Co.
Main St. at Pearl, WORCESTER

Glenwood Ranges MAKE COOKING EASY

The 1929 GLENWOOD gas ranges are insulated for comfort, enamel finished for beauty and durability, and automatically Heat Controlled to set you free from oven watching. . . . Ask to see them.

Home Attractive for Spring

is an easy and pleasant task with the cooperation of Denholm & McKay

Home Furnishing Departments

Ideas are supplied by our Department of Interior Decorations, and our vast stocks of furniture, floor coverings, drapery and upholstery materials permit of wide selection.

has been done to meet these pledges, a policy which has led women to voice their claims in a louder way.

In 1925 the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill giving women the right to vote in municipal elections, but the presidential decree required to render this act valid was not issued. In a recent declaration, Mr. Venizelos said that Greek women have reached a stage which gives them full right to participate in municipal elections at least.

Opinion is greatly divided over the question. Those averse to woman suffrage say they cannot understand why women wish to drop family duties for what they consider "a man's job." On the other hand there are those prominent in public affairs, such as Mr. Papanastasiou and Mr. Kafandaris, former premiers and now parliamentary leaders, who are ardent defenders of feminism.

At a meeting recently organized by the Women's League with the assistance of numerous women's associations, a motion was passed demanding the immediate promulgation of the decree granting women the right to vote in the municipal elections which are to be held next autumn, and the depositing with the Chamber of Deputies of a bill suppressing all electoral restrictions concerning age and intellectual standards of women voters.

ARABIC SCRIPT FAVORED FOR HEBREW LANGUAGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JERUSALEM—Hebrew in Arabic characters is suggested by an Arab language newspaper to Jews who favor the scrapping of the Hebrew alphabet and substituting for it the Latin script. It is argued that the Latin alphabet is as unsuitable for the Hebrew language as it is for the Arabic, and if the Jews desire a more universal script they would do well to adopt the Arabic.

This step, the paper says, would increase the number of readers of Arabic among Jews, and incidentally bring the two races nearer together.

"My Trip Abroad"

Attractive Books for noting down those things which become happy memories.

These books also contain information that you should know in connection with your travel abroad.

Davis & Banister,
Incorporated
WORCESTER

Walk-Over SHOES Are Good Shoes

Never Doubt It
Sold at
349 MAIN STREET
WORCESTER, MASS.

MacInnes Co.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Summer Curtains

—And now the thoughts of every home maker turn to that most pleasurable task, of making the home bright and cheery for the coming summer months. Or perhaps a cottage at the shore or mountains comes to mind. In that event, MacInnes' Fourth Floor Drapery Department will be the meeting place for those who are intent on buying good-looking, and at the same time inexpensive, curtains, and pillows, slip covers and draperies!

Making the Home Attractive for Spring

is an easy and pleasant task with the cooperation of Denholm & McKay

Home Furnishing Departments

Ideas are supplied by our Department of Interior Decorations, and our vast stocks of furniture, floor coverings, drapery and upholstery materials permit of wide selection.

Even the needs of the kitchen, now glorified with the use of color, will be found here in pleasing variety.

Our service departments, reupholstering, drapery and hanging making, shade making, carpet making and laying can be of helpful service.

We are justly proud of our Home Furnishing Departments.

The same studied style-correctness that is so evident in our Fashion Shops is equally evident in Denholm & McKay Home Furnishings.

Denholm & McKay Co.

"WORCESTER'S GREAT STORE"

HISTORIC CASTLE AT ELSINORE HAS BEEN RESTORED

After Years of Neglect, It
Will Be Used as a Museum
for Commerce

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN—The ancient and historic castle of Kronborg at Elsinore, one of the world's most beautiful buildings from the time when the Renaissance was at its zenith, has been completely restored after years of neglect and the whole of the first floor in all its four wings, which form a courtyard of unique grandeur, will be devoted to a Museum for Shipping and Commerce.

A museum bearing this name was founded in other parts of the castle a couple of decades ago, but a change will now take place and first and foremost of which it is the new director's plan to create a complete chronological ship's museum, illustrating as an object lesson the evolution of the ship, from its earliest infancy to the present day.

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THE HOME FORUM

Hardy's Poetry—An Individual Experience

THE fact that there is much poetry being written which, to say the least, arouses in many readers a feeling of dislike needs no announcement from me. The danger is that they who have been grooved to conventional forms of poetry will too easily allow their dislike to run into disgust. If this be poetry, they will have none of it. The step from dislike to dismissal is easy. And many take it. I have, more than once, yet more than once, I have read on to the end of a book which I disliked. That is sometimes a means of enlightenment. He is a poor sort of reader who reads only for entertainment. Sometimes, as Hugh Walpole has shown us, we read for fun, and sometimes for education.

To particularize, in evaluating recently the worth of the poetry of Thomas Hardy as a poet, I found that I was returning to him again and again, not so much for fun, or education, but because he irritated me. Frankly I dislike wholeheartedly the poetry of Thomas Hardy. Occasionally I find myself reading a poem of his with some softening of mind. But as a rule I experience feelings not akin to inspiration. Added acquaintance gives me the more reason, yet I still keep on reading him. Truly, this is indeed an unusual case. It is indeed an unusual case with greater frequency than those of Thomas Hardy, nor, it should be added, have I loved the poetry of any poet with greater willingness.

Seeking the explanation of these strange actions and reactions on my part I find it to be partially in the fact that I have read a great deal concerning the man himself, as well as much of his poetry. Had I known nothing of the man I would have known even less of his poetry. Hardy is so apologetically modest that it encourages one. And Hardy said he was not a philosopher. Much can be overlooked, much must be overlooked in a man who admits that. What men so easily call the universe was too great for Hardy to make conclusions about. At least he did not make enough of them to build for himself or others a philosophy. In so far as he did make conclusions about the world at large he seems to have made mistaken ones. These are the things which one must learn to overlook in Hardy. Else there will be an explosion.

His poetry has worth because it is a mirror. He disclaims having a message. Some time ago I read the life of a group of poets who were described as preacher-poets. I do not remember that Hardy's name was in the list. Now that I have thought through to the reason for my irritation in reading his poetry, I find that it arises just as the preacher-poets cease to be Hardy. He knows how to pity; but he does not seem to know how to philosophize. He can echo, but he cannot explain. When he leaves the

former for the latter I prefer better teachers. Hardy can tell us much but teach us little.

I was interested a few years ago in an article written by John Freeman in which he stresses Hardy as a teacher. According to Freeman, in the poetry of Hardy we are encouraged "to smile, too, at the queer humour which makes it possible for a revered English poet to enjoy the dismal and teach us to enjoy it with a scarcely dissimbled hilarity." Reading those poems of Hardy which "are unhappy in conception and as wilfully coarse in texture," we are told that at last we shall come to see "the demure gaiety of one who finds satisfaction in the rude mischances of human life." Perhaps it is because I am dense, but I have still to find evidence of the "demure gaiety" of Hardy in these particular poems. Rather am I of the opinion of Samuel C. Chew that some of them had better have been left in manuscript. In this respect Hardy is one with Wordsworth at his weakest, though in rather a different way. Hardy knew the cast of his own humor. Apologetically he explains that some of his poems were inspired by "a satirical and humorous intention." But Freeman would have us believe that this is a form of "demure gaiety." Hardy found humor in strange places. And some of his friends would have us laugh in strange places. A man's moods are revealed, however, in what he laughs at as well as with whom he laughs.

The final worth of Hardy is not that he had any truth to tell; it is in that he had a tragedy to reveal. He sang no victor's songs. He sang the songs of victims. Yet he was strangely piqued when men charged it against him that he was a pessimist. Perhaps he was not if words have no meaning. But granting him that, what was he then? This, and this alone, a portrait.

Hardy himself seemed to think that in his poems he had included the whole gamut of human experience. He mistook a corner for a circle. I find little echo of the melodies that human life has brought to me in the poems of Thomas Hardy. Existence for me is not one dismal thing after another. Morning does not rise for me with "a cold anger." I have lived long enough to know the deep truth expressed in Longfellow's divining words:

"Tis always morning somewhere, and above
The awakening continents, from
shore to shore,
Somewhere the birds are singing
evermore."

Hardy could not see the sunshine for looking at the shadows. He trod to the end "the gloomy aisles of this walled world," seeing little else than "the mournful many-sidedness of things." I would know him as he is, I can depend on Hardy to tell me about it at its worst. He can be my reporter; he shall not be my preacher. When he forgets himself and seeks to stir in me feelings, he is stronger than those of mere dislike. He can portray what I might otherwise not see, what perhaps it is well for me to be aware of. Therefore do I read from time to time in this poet whose poetry reminds me of my lack of vision as well as his own. I read him for rebuke, not for pleasure.

F. S.

America's Genius

To my thinking, a national genius animated by an incomparably profound moral idealism does not seem such a contemptible moulding and formative influence for an artist to undergo. English-speaking poets, from Spenser to Walt Whitman, have grown great under the influence of such an envying spirit. At any rate, if the great artist, in expressing himself, expresses the society of which he is a part, it should seem to follow, like a conclusion in geometry, that a great American artist must express the profound moral idealism of America. To rail against it, to lead an insurrection against it, is to repeat the folly of the Restoration wits. If in this connection one may use a bit of the American language, it is to "back" the national genius; and this is an enterprise comparable with bucking a stone wall. On the other hand to acknowledge the leadership of the national genius, to subject one's self to its influence, to serve it according to one's talents, to find beautiful and potent forms to express its working—this is to ally one's self with the general. It is to be in the country in all fields of activity; this is to be a benign conspiracy with one's time and place, and to be upborne by the central stream of tendency.

There is small place for Bohemia in democratic art. I sometimes wonder what spiritual refugees, under what rigors, those poets and novelists live who are so anxious to secede from the major effort of their countrymen. For their own sakes one wishes that they might cultivate acquaintance with our eminent "builders of civilization." The poet that I should expect from this contact is a vision of the national life, a sense of the national will, which are usually possessed in some degree by those Americans, whatever their aesthetic deficiencies, who bear the burden of the state, or are widely conversant with its business, or preside over its religious, moral, or educational undertakings. I do not intend in the least to suggest that the artist should become propagandist or reformer, or that he should go to the bishop or statesman for of mission, though I believe that Leonardo and Michael Angelo did some very tolerable things under direct inspiration of that nature. What one feels is rather that intercourse with such men might finally arouse in the artist a consciousness of the nobility of their aims. For in America it will be found more and more that the artist who does not in some fashion concern himself with truth, morals, and democracy, is unimportant, is ignoble. From "The Genius of America," by STUART P. SHERMAN.

Pageant Up North

Trunks of white birch gleam beside the river,
The willow-cats are powdery and yellow.
Last year's yarrow waves beyond the wind-row,
Spring has set her stamp upon the land.
A tinge of green is spreading up the valley—
Snow-on-the-mountain edges the rock garden,
Burning white against the warm green.
A bluebird flashes, and a lark is singing—
Trilling of more beauty that is coming.
Like pear trees wearing pompons for the sun.
HELEN MARING.

The Tanager at Home

All that blue, misty morning, when the breath of autumn was already in the air, I had watched the rhythmic beat of wings and the gleam of colour in the sun; and when, about noon, I lay down to rest on the top of a little green hill with the sea on one side and wide green marshes on the other, my mind was full of beauty of birds, and I lay for a while thinking of the birds I had seen and rejoicing in their beauty. Then, suddenly . . . my thoughts leaped back across a space of years to another region hundreds of miles away and to a memorable thing that had happened to me there.

I was in the deep woods of the Carolina mountains, woods which were a delight in themselves but which, that day, seemed almost devoid of feathered life. Beside me a little river launched outward from a high shelf of rock and plunged in a white, foaming cataract into a deep, densely wooded gorge. . . . was glad of an excuse to rest, and the beauty of this spot was not only an excuse, but an invitation. For half an hour or more I had been sitting at the head of the cataract, looking down into the gorge, my eyes about on a level with the tops of the tallest hemlocks and tulip trees springing from the ravine below me.

Time passed, and I saw no sign of a bird or any other living thing, while if any bird-voice called in the distance, the drumming thunder of the cataract rendered the sound inaudible. At the foot of the waterfall there was a deep, almost circular, pool rimmed with great masses of rock and enclosed on three sides by hemlocks, and my eyes were fixed idly upon the surface of this pool when I became aware of a bird of utmost brilliancy—a bird so vivid, so unbelievably radiant and splendid, that its presence in that deserted, lifeless place seemed for a moment almost a miracle.

The sky had been overcast when I had taken my seat at the head of the cataract; but now the clouds had disappeared, and the bright sunlight, pouring down into the gorge, had transformed the pool below me. It was no longer of a dull steel-gray, but became a deep blue, darker and richer than the blue of the sea, yet translucent and sparkling where the light breeze ruffled its surface. A young hemlock springing from the gorge thrust its slender top directly between the bird and the spot where I was sitting above the cataract; and it was on the tip of this green, slightly awaying spray of hemlock that the bird of unbelievable radiance had appeared—a male scarlet tanager.

Looking down at him from above in the full flood of the sunlight, seeing him against the background of the dark blue translucent pool, silvered by the breeze and framed in the dark, lustrous foliage of the surrounding hemlocks, I said to myself that no man had ever seen a sight more beautiful. His brilliant scarlet back and breast glowed like living fire, his black wings and tail seemed, hot merely black, but glittered with blue or purple iridescent tints—an effect that must have been due to the metallic sheen of the blue water against which I saw him. Indeed, I knew in an instant that much of the beauty of the picture was due to the setting; to the great, lonely, densely wooded mountains towering above the gorge where the white cataract foamed and roared; to the dark, tapering pool which was the ground for the flame-like bird; to the delicate filigree of dark, shining hemlock foliage which on all sides encompassed him so that the bird himself and the pool behind and below him were framed in that feather-like tracery.

I knew also that . . . the two wanderers of that species that I had seen in past years in my own lowland country, where the scarlet tanager is so rare as to be almost unknown, had given me scarcely a hint of the splendour of the bird amid its native surroundings. I had thought them beautiful, yet they had left me with a vague sense of disappointment. Hence I remember them only dimly, as handsome red and black birds seen amid elm foliage and viewed from below against the background of a pale blue sky. But in this tanager, with the dark, interlacing hemlock boughs around him, and the dark blue pool behind him and the steep, forested, sombre mountains looming above him on either side, and the surging thunder of the waterfall shaking the air, there was a splendid, blazing beauty that . . . made an undying picture. —HERBERT RAVENEL SASS, in "On the Wings of a Bird."

Morning in Paris

Paris, sharp and clear as
A mountain brook:
Her colors dashing,
Brilliant.
Like those of a Cretan vase,
Yet all veiled with a sheen
Of translucent beauty.
I dream in my window.
Watching the bright sunlight
Sliding down the obelisk in
The Place de la Concorde:
The slam of the opening shutters
Of the shops that sell
Weighty thoughts,
In the Rue de Rivoli,
Break my thoughts.
As the clatter of a falling tray
Will break for a moment
A hum of conversation.
—LORNA GREENE, in "Morning Moods and Other Poems."



Hemlock. From a Woodcut by John Farleigh.

The Hemlock does not suffer

from any great measure of modesty. It appears, in fact, to be proud of its height, of its erect bearing, its beautiful leaves and decorative creamy flowers. Even lovers of gay hues will admit that white blossoms and fresh green foliage become each other exceedingly.

Mr. Farleigh's "Hemlock," when exhibited, attracted much attention. It is in the first instance decorative to an unusual degree, perfect in draftsmanship, and the distribution of black and white is at once effective and spontaneous upon whatever spot in the print you fix your attention. One does not know which to admire the more, the verve and boldness of the leaves, whether black on white or the reverse, or the subtle delicacy of the flowers and their stems against the black wall and the trunk of the tree in the background. This, surely, is true artistry—craftsmanship carried to an unusual degree of skillfulness. There is a depth in the dark shadows at the lower part of the print, and the curves of the leaves are deftly conveyed.

Continuity

You will have to watch the minutes before the hours have flown
For minutes, racing sixty,
Have independent grown.

But hours that once were minutes,
All sweet and fresh and gay,
Will grow to be a million years
Along a sunlit way.

KATHARINE HYMAN WILLIAMS.

Drama or Navy

Yes, the Parthenon is all that the ages have said of it. You feel that at once. But know its history and structural detail though you may, it takes days to grasp the grandeur of its impression. Before seeing it, you wonder in your secret heart whether this pathetic ruin has been overpraised, whether you will find in it anything that will speak to you. Spare yourself the qualms. The Parthenon craves no indulgence. Grandeur, repose, harmony, nobility, and, like all true greatness, how simple it is! Then subtly you begin to feel its power. The temple stands there and seems to think. It sheds meanings. It speaks with the tongues of silence. One begins to apprehend the greatness of a race that could originate such an architecture.

Come to the parapet of this Rock. Look down into that semicircular hollow of concentric tiers slatted with marble. It is the ancient Theatre of Dionysos, theatre of Eschylus, of Sophocles, of Euripides, and of Aristophanes. In that spot first sounded the tragic and comic strophes of the first dramatic poets. We speak of their works as "classics." Just what do we mean by that word? We mean that when all the other books written within ten centuries have been for ten centuries so living as to be still read; a classic is a book of which the world feels, after two thousand years, that it has not yet had enough. Plutarch complains that the Athenians, in a single year, spent more on their drama than on their navy. Their drama still lives and flourishes. Where is their navy? —LUCIAN PRICE, in "Winged Sandals."

True Nature of the Bible

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT HAS been said that the Bible records the trials and struggles of mankind throughout the ages. In its search for the living God, the Bible, however, would be of no more value today than would any other ancient history, were it not for the truth it reveals, the truth which has preserved it throughout all time, and which has made it sacred to all Christian people. The strife in individual consciousness is ever the same in the overcoming of evil with Truth; therefore, the history of the people of God, of prophet and apostle, depicts the conflict between good and evil experienced by all mankind.

The Bible is an Eastern book, written after the manner of the East, with numerous parables and with much symbolism and metaphor. It records how certain ones, more especially the Hebrew race, became conscious of the eternal and unalterable facts about God and about man's spiritual nature. Not only is their unfolding knowledge of God recorded, but the idolatrous tendencies and the constant falling away from God of the people of those periods are also related. No one need believe in what is termed the verbal inspiration of the Bible; but all should recognize the fact that the Bible records the truth about God and about true being, as this truth has been revealed to mankind in various ages.

There has undoubtedly been more superstition and ignorance connected with the study of the Bible than with that of any other book in the world. Christian Scientists regard the Bible as indispensable to a correct understanding of God and of salvation. In fact, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives as the first of several religious tenets of Christian Science the following (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 497): "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life."

We find Abraham, a Hebrew, one of the earliest to hear the voice of God. Abraham journeyed from Ur of the Chaldees, the land of his forefathers, who were held in the grasp of idolatry; and touched by a more spiritual sense of the deity nature, he came to recognize God as the one supreme power governing the uni-

verse. Thus was God revealed to Abraham. He was guided and directed by this true concept of God to the degree that it ruled out of him many imperfect mortal beliefs. Since his time God has been known to men as Almighty.

With Moses came the beginning of a new era, when the power of God was revealed through the law. When Moses, the first in Bible history to gain this spiritual perception, employed this power to heal, he proved that he had gained an understanding of God beyond that of his predecessors. His responsiveness to Truth became the channel for the revelation of the Ten Commandments, on which the government of every Christian nation is founded.

Thus, down through the ages we find the prophets discovering God to be a "present help" in overcoming every form of discord, until the Man of Galilee, having the full knowledge of God and man in God's image and likeness, became our Master and Way-shower in the search for the living God.

The Bible student does not need to study long, however, before he realizes that it cannot be understood through materialistic reasoning. To gain the meaning of spiritual things one must think and reason spiritually in obedience to divine law, for spiritual things must be spiritually discerned. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear when she says on page 241 of Science and Health, "Take away the spiritual significance of Scripture, and that compilation can do no more for mortals than can moonbeams to melt a river of ice;" and, again, on page 329 of the same book she says, "The one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual." This is in conformity with Paul's words, "The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

Herein is the value of Jesus' lesson when he said, "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven." We recognize certain qualities in the child which enable him to think and reason spiritually; and some of these are humility, spiritual receptivity, and teachableness, three qualities which are essential to an understanding of the Scriptures.

Today, great numbers of people are turning to the truth taught in the Scriptures, as illumined by Christian Science, which enables them to comprehend their spiritual import. Thus they are finding the source of true wisdom, and are rejoicing in renewed health, happiness, and prosperity. Christian Scientists no longer read the Scriptures in a perfunctory manner. It is their delight to study them, endeavoring to put into practice the truth they find therein revealed.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

Seeing Poetry in His Calling

One night last spring an old shepherd managed to express to me something of his sense of the poetry of his calling. He had unconsciously been making a picture such as any painter who loved beauty might have delighted to record: the tall, silvery-haired man, in the smock he is wise enough still to wear, had been moving about among his sheep in the lambs' early morning, the deep violet dusk of an evening early in April, the light from his lantern shining upon his ewes and lambs, the shadow of each head falling upon the lit fleece of its neighbor, and glinting sometimes on his crook—had as he went above his charge. His work done for the moment, he joined me where I sat at the barn's door, took a welcome pull at the hot cocoa in my thermos, and, we being old friends, fell a-talking of his work.

What he stumbled upon expressed in truth, his deep appreciation that there was something deeply satisfying in work that was peaceful, of value to all and harming none; that it was good to stand in a prospering fold beneath a smiling moon; to hear the voices of lambs, the notes of early nesting birds at dawn, mingling with those of his sheep-bells. . . .

As we talked, a barn-owl wailed noiselessly, like a piece of blown silver-paper, on to the roof of the shed before us, peered down into the straw, screeched once, to make any mouse there reveal himself by a startled movement, and drifted off into the dark again. He told of strange beaked or furry lambs. . . . He hinted at strange, shadowy things that came wandering through the combs on stormy nights, with wild wailing cries; and some folk, he said, had seen ghostly Roman sentinels peering down from their grassy battlements, while from the leafy shadows beneath, the shadows of little, low-browed hillmen lurked and watched them.

The old man had, in fact, a sense of the poetry of his calling and surroundings.

A word of the shepherd's charges, the "seeley sheep," they are not all as silly as they seem. I am personally acquainted with several ewes that show great individuality of character; there is one which . . . has a passion for cheese; every morning when the shepherd-boy is having his "levens," she leaves the rest of the flock of five or six hundred to eat bits of cheese from his hand, to the jealous disgust of the sheep-dog, which cannot imagine how his otherwise sensible master can be such a fool as to waste good cheese on a mere sheep. Then, in most flocks there is a "jumper," one which will, whenever she can, leap any low hedge and get away from the rest: "There she goes again," said an old shepherd, pointing to such a sheep that had just gone over a fence dividing the hills from a field of rape, "dunnymany times old Bob there ain't turned 'er out o' that bit o' rape 'a'ready, a rare scattle ole hussy she be!" "Scattle" is a good old country word meaning trespasser—in the instance of a sheep, a trespasser. Peculiarities may not indicate any special intelligence, perhaps, but they do show individuality; and I would not be echoing the old Shepherd's Toast:

If I had a store,
By sheep and fold
I'd give you gold!

But, since I'm poor,
By crook and bell
I wish you well!

—HARRINGTON LUTHAM, in *Country Life* (London).

La vraie Nature de la Bible

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LA BIBLE dit que la Bible fait le récit des épreuves et des luttes que l'humanité a eues à travers tous les siècles en cherchant le Dieu vivant. Néanmoins, la Bible ne serait pas d'une plus grande valeur aujourd'hui qu'aucune autre histoire ancienne, sans la vérité qu'elle révèle, cette vérité qui l'a conservée à travers tous les temps, et qui l'a rendue sacrée à tous les chrétiens. La lutte qui se fait dans la conscience individuelle continue à jamais à l'effet de surmonter le mal grâce à la Vérité; par conséquent, l'histoire du peuple de Dieu, des prophètes et des apôtres, dépeint le conflit entre le bien et le mal par lequel passe l'humanité entière.

La Bible est un livre de l'Orient, écrit dans le langage de l'Orient, avec de nombreuses paraboles et beaucoup de symboles et de métaphores. Elle rapporte comment certains, plus spécialement ceux de la race hébraïque, eurent conscience des faits éternels et immuables concernant Dieu et concernant la nature spirituelle de l'homme. Non seulement on y rapporte la connaissance de plus de superstition et d'ignorance à l'étude de la Bible qu'à celle d'aucun autre livre dans le monde. Les Scientistes Chrétiens considèrent la Bible comme indispensable à une bonne compréhension de Dieu et du salut. Par le fait, Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne donne à la page 497 de Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) plusieurs articles de foi de la Science Chrétienne dont le premier est: "En tant qu'adhérents de la Vérité, nous prenons la Parole inspirée de la Bible comme notre guide suffisant à la Vie éternelle."

Nous trouvons qu'Abraham, un Hébreu, est un des premiers qui ont entendu la voix de Dieu. Abraham quitta l'Ur en Chaldée, le pays de ses ancêtres, qui étaient retenus dans l'étreinte de l'idolâtrie, et touché par un sens plus spirituel de la nature divine, il en arriva à reconnaître que Dieu est l'unique pouvoir suprême qui gouverne l'univers. C'est ainsi que Dieu fut révélé à Abraham. Il était guidé et dirigé par cette notion plus vraie de Dieu au point où elle chassa hors de lui beaucoup de croyances mortelles imparfaites. Depuis son temps les hommes ont reconnu la Toute-Puissance de Dieu.

Avec Moïse une nouvelle ère commença, lorsque la puissance de Dieu fut révélée par la loi. Lorsque Moïse, le premier dans les annales de la Bible qui acquit cette perception spirituelle, employa ce pouvoir pour guérir, il prouva qu'il avait gagné une compréhension de Dieu au-dessus de celle de ses prédécesseurs. Sa réceptivité à la Vérité ouvrit le chemin à la révélation des Dix Commandements, sur lesquels est fondé le gouvernement de toute nation chrétienne.

Ainsi, nous voyons qu'à travers tous les siècles les prophètes d'avant nous ont fait une image de la connaissance complète de Dieu et de l'homme à l'image et à la ressemblance de Dieu, devant notre Maître et notre Guide dans la recherche du Dieu vivant.

Cependant, l'étudiant de la Bible ne peut pas étudier longtemps, avant de se rendre compte qu'on ne peut la comprendre au moyen du raisonnement matérialiste. Pour arriver à la signification des choses spirituelles, il faut penser et raisonner spirituellement, conformément à la loi divine, car les choses spirituelles doivent être discernées spirituellement. Mrs. Eddy explique cela clairement lorsqu'elle dit à la page 241 de Science et Santé: "Supprimez la signification spirituelle de l'Ecriture, et cette compilation ne pourra rien faire pour les mortels, pas plus que les rayons de la lune ne peuvent fondre une rivière de glace;" de plus, à la page 329 du même livre elle dit: "L'interprétation spirituelle de l'Ecriture est la seule qui soit importante." Ceci est conforme aux paroles de saint Paul: "La lettre tue, mais l'Esprit vivifie."

Les paroles suivantes renferment la valeur de la leçon de Jésus. Il dit: "Si vous ne changez et si vous ne devenez comme de petits enfants, vous n'entrerez point dans le royaume des cieux." Nous reconnaissons dans l'enfant certaines qualités qui le mettent en état de penser et de raisonner spirituellement; et quelques-unes d'entre celles-ci sont: l'humilité, la réceptivité spirituelle et la docilité, trois qualités qui sont essentielles à une compréhension des Ecritures.

Aujourd'hui, un grand nombre de personnes se tournent vers la vérité enseignée dans les Ecritures, telle qu'elle est illuminée par la Science Chrétienne, qui leur permet d'en comprendre la signification spirituelle. Ils trouvent ainsi la source de la vraie sagesse, et se réjouissent d'avoir une santé renouvelée, le bonheur et la prospérité. Les Scientistes Chrétiens ne lisent plus les Ecritures par manière d'acquiescement; mais avec des yeux qui les étudient et s'appliquent à mettre en pratique la vérité qui y est révélée et qu'ils y trouvent.

Shakespeare and Art

Shakespeare had not art? He was had by art; compelled and held by it. And by that holding and compulsion we get a vision of what art is: not a system, not a set of rules which perchance Aristotle might teach us, or another Greek, but a changing, recouping, que Dieu est l'unique pouvoir suprême qui gouverne l'univers. C'est ainsi que Dieu fut révélé à Abraham. Il était guidé et dirigé par cette notion plus vraie de Dieu au point où elle chassa hors de lui beaucoup de croyances mortelles imparfaites. Depuis son temps les hommes ont reconnu la Toute-Puissance de Dieu.

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EDUCATIONAL

Aeronautics as Taught in Higher Institutions of United States

ALL over the United States, colleges and universities have come to realize that the science of aeronautics is an exact one and cannot be studied as part of a general course in engineering. Due to lack of funds, many of the institutions of learning, such as Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth and Harvard do not offer a regular course of study in aeronautical engineering. In the mechanical engineering course at Harvard, for instance, considerable instruction is given on airplane motors. As a graduate course, interest in aeronautics is growing, but no definite flying hours are assigned, unless the student takes to the air of his own volition.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a distinct course in aeronautical engineering is given to those students who have first proven their fitness for such work. In line with the progressive policy of the institute, this course was founded in 1915, but until 1929 not very many students realized the possibilities of commercial aviation. More advance in aeronautics has been made during the past two years than during the entire 12 previous years. The colorful achievements of Lindbergh have opened the eyes of the entire world to the wonderful opportunities which aviation offers to the youth of today.

Flying Taught by Reserve Officers
The lack of the Guggenheim Foundation at Technology has been responsible for the great progress made in the study of aeroplanes, engines and the mathematics of the air channels through which flying ships must pass to reach their destination safely. Inasmuch as the institute does not give flying instruction, some opportunity for this kind of work is offered to regular students by enrollment in the Air Corps, R. O. T. C., or in the U. S. Naval Reserve. Such enrollment is entirely voluntary, and because of the severe requirements not all students are able to take advantage of the privilege.

Charles H. Chaffee, associate professor of aeronautics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in speaking about the aeronautical department, says: "It might be mentioned in connection with the laboratory equipment that before the end of the present term the institute will have in operation three wind tunnels, one of four feet, one of five feet and one of seven and one-half foot diameter. There is also a meteorological laboratory in full operation, and under a grant from the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc., a very complete course in really scientific meteorology is being given under the direction of Prof. C. G. Rossby. He is assisted by H. C. Willett, who has been added to the staff this term."

"Another addition to the laboratory is a new building, a considerable part of which will be devoted to research in the problems of aircraft power plants. The building is now under construction and will be occupied before long." In line with the thoroughness of every course at the institute, it can very readily be seen that both the actual equipment and instruction necessary for the study of aeronautical engineering are now available to the student body.

Not every student at the institute is eligible for this course, as can be realized by the words of Professor Chaffee, quoted here, stating: "The institute has adopted a definite policy of limitation of students in aeronautical engineering, preferring to emphasize quality rather than quantity. The limitation is imposed upon the number of first-year students who are permitted to continue in the course. Last year there were twice as many applicants as there were vacancies, and this year the number of applicants promises to be considerably larger. Students are admitted to the course by transfer from other colleges only when they have continued as by a year of work at the institute that they are at least as good as the average of the students already in the course."

Prominent Alumni
It is interesting to note that among the alumni of the institute who are prominent in aeronautical engineering may be mentioned T. P. Wright, chief engineer of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company; Donald W. Douglas, president of the Douglas Company; and George J. Mead, vice president of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company. All the air corps officers who have held the position of chief engineer at McCook Field and Wright Field, which were and are the engineering organizations of the air corps, and all the naval officers in charge of design for the Bureau of Aeronautics have also been graduates of the institute. The head of the course at the institute is Edward P. Warner, who has been granted a leave of absence to fill the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics. These men have all given their lives to instruct from practical experience in the ship and in the air, and are available for consultation at any time.

A distinct course in aeronautical engineering was held by the department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1929. They also are given a course in aeronautics, and a course in aviation. They also are given a course in aviation, and a course in aviation.

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stations. In addition to these two courses there is a private flying school in Ann Arbor operated by two reserve officers of the Army Air Corps for those students who are unable to pass the rigid tests for army and navy fliers, yet have enough qualifications to become successful commercial fliers.

Aero Club
At the University of Pennsylvania there is operated an Aero Club, to which students of the university are eligible. This organization offers instruction in actual flying, entirely outside the jurisdiction of the Engineering School, yet operates with the approval of the instructors.

More and more, both students and engineers are realizing the need for aeronautical training both in the workshop and in the air, and the different universities, following the approval of the instructors, are trying to match their strides with the engineering courses offered there. Aeronautical engineering is reaching out into the unknown and the students who become aeronautical engineers instead of simply fliers, will reap a harvest in the next cycle of years that cannot be estimated in figures at the present time. Just the same as in the automobile field, almost anyone can learn to drive a car, but not everyone is given the opportunity to engineer the manufacture of it. However, it is safe to assume, that what it has taken the automobile business 25 years to learn, aeronautical engineering will not doubt assimilate in the next five.

Number Allowed to Go to College Must Not Be Limited

Urbana, Ill.
WITHIN the sober binding of what appears the conventional annual report of a university president, Dr. David Kinley of the University of Illinois has put forth a warm, challenging defense of education for all that want it.

The university, like that of other state-supported institutions, is faced with the problem of a constantly expanding student body. Last year 14,000 young people and adult students asked and received education at the University of Illinois. The walls of the State University are there a limit to the numbers that should be allowed this privilege? Should the most promising students be selected, the others kindly told that college is not for them?

Dr. Kinley gives an unqualified "no" to these questions. "We shall be unable to keep our place at the head of the nations of the world," he declared in his report, "if we lessen our efforts to educate as many of our citizens as possible to as high a degree as possible."

"Much has been written and said about educating leaders, but we cannot select leaders in advance of their development. The powers of leadership can be developed only by the development of the powers of leadership. We cannot pick the great business men of 20 years from now from the young men of 19 and 20. We cannot select those who will be able to do so."

"It has been said that some, if not most, of the successful business and professional men in our cities are drawn from the country, that is, they were country boys. Nobody could tell in advance which ones would rise to success and prominence. The great mass had equal opportunities, the attempt to avail themselves of the opportunities developed the leaders. It is out of the great mass that leaders emerge, not by pre-selection, but by strenuous efforts to avail themselves of the opportunities for advancement, through education and otherwise."

"Moreover, it is the purpose of publicly supported educational institutions to produce a minimum level of education for all its young citizens and higher levels for those who choose to seek them. A successful democracy must have a minimum general level of education. Our public supported schools and colleges exist because of the belief of our people that the public welfare is best promoted, not only by providing free and equal educational opportunities for all, but also by raising as rapidly as it is possible the minimum level of education for the great mass of citizens."

"We may be sure that whatever progress we have made in the arts of civilization as a people has been due, in a large measure at least, to our public educational system. It is the nations the mass of whose people are most ignorant who have made least progress."

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There is the Genuine Simplicity of Outdoor Life at Camp Ousamequin, Lake Monponsett, Halifax, Mass., the Boys' Camp of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

The Vacation Camp

IV—Final Points in Making a Choice

By A. J. PEEL

WE DISCUSSED in previous articles types of summer camps owned and operated by private individuals, or schools, and offering a variety of attractions—not excluding, in some cases, luxuries—as well as opportunities for profitable enjoyment. Because the expense of running a camp of this nature, is heavy, the fees must be commensurate with the operating cost. The boys and girls who patronize these camps are the sons and daughters of persons in comfortable circumstances, as a rule; that is to say, people who can afford to make the financial outlay required.

There are many parents, however, who, while they fully appreciate the value of the summer camp, would find such an outlay beyond their means. To meet their need, national institutions have organized most excellent camps to which parents may send their sons and daughters with confidence, and they will be under proper supervision, and surrounded by the best influences. The Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts' movement, the Y. W. C. A., and the Girl Guides, are among the pioneers of the moderately priced summer camp. For example, a Y. M. C. A. boys' camp in Massachusetts, situated on the shores of a lake, offers a camping vacation for boys for \$15 for a two-week period; or, \$30 for the entire season from July 3 to Sept. 4. This is under the supervision of responsible Y. M. C. A. men, who are experienced in boys' work. It is both recreational and educative, and the boys build their own huts and engage in other activities round the camp, as well as spending generous hours in amusements.

The Boy Scouts have a number of camps in different parts of the country, and these are in every way reasonable, and conducted in strict accordance with Scout ideals, in which service plays a prominent part.

Fathers Make a Boys' Camp
The Y. M. C. A. has branched out into a more exclusive type of summer camp, for boys whose parents can afford a little more than the fee asked for the type of camp just mentioned. On Lake Winnepesaukee (N. H.) a boys' camp has been started under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., but under the immediate direction of successful business men, all of whom are fathers of boys. This camp is of the advanced type, as may be seen from the following quotation from its booklet: "Shared thinking on the part of all, rather than obedience to authority, is the method by which decisions affecting camp life are to be made."

"Habitual and thoughtful consideration of the interests of the whole camp is to be preferred to the smoothly regimented working of rules and regulations."

For girls, similar camps are organized by the Y. W. C. A. and the Girl Guides; the fees for which are

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ment I would not in any way detract from the high motives of many camp directors; there is, surely, nothing incompatible with high ideals and financial success—in fact, one ought to be the result of the other. But it is apparent that not all camp directors believe this, particularly in the matter of selecting a staff of counselors.

To those of us who are intimately acquainted with the workings of a summer camp there can be no question but that the right type of counselor in a camp is the keystone of success. Yet there are camp directors who advertise for counselors "with a following"; counselors who are willing to be paid on the basis of "commissions"; counselors who will "give services in return for board." A really competent counselor, one of proved ability, high ideals and sympathetic understanding, is worth something to any camp, whether he or she brings a "following" or not, and some camp directors need to understand better relative values.

Influences and Trends
In the summer camp movement there are at present evident two diverging influences; one toward luxury, liberal equipment, multiplicity of objectives and engineered efficiency. The other trend is toward simplicity, the elimination of all that comes between the boy and the primal and fundamental things of unspoiled nature; self-government rather than "efficient" control, and freedom of expression, regardless of the form it may take. These two streams are very marked. Like the rivers Rhone and Arve which flow side by side, beneath the Pont du Mont Blanc at Geneva, without mixing, these tendencies are distinct, though each claims to flow in the same direction.

Parents must be the judges as to which influence they can support with confidence. Much depends on the child. I have known boys and girls who, having been at a camp where everything they desired was

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In studying a song the singer must find the established significance of same and its correct expression through the medium of the music. Music that is worth while should evoke an uplifting imagery in the listener, thus carrying him into the realm of the infinite, which may be considered the purpose of all genuine musical compositions.

The singer should not be content with the pedantic pseudo-scholarship which reiterates from textbook to textbook, and seminar to seminar, the old doctrinal ideas. While appreciating all that is beautiful and lasting in traditional methods of singing, nevertheless he must be alert, progressive and consistent with the advanced musical appreciation of the present age.

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of happy self-reliance, prompt and wise decisions. This is sure to bring about a greater teachableness in the pupils and a more loving helpfulness. Our mental faculties are given us for the treasuring of high purposes, grand aims, noble aspirations. This should ever be manifested by all those who teach. T. A. S.

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Sunday Night Suppers

SOMETHING out of the usual for Sunday night supper is sure to be welcome in the average family. If there is always enough for friends, too, the occasion may be one of particular pleasure in the week's routine.

But if the family is to get the full benefit from the practice, dainties for the Sunday night supper must be ready to set on the table on an instant's notice, or else they should be easily prepared at the last minute. Guests do not like to feel that they are causing extra work on what should be a day for rest, and a hostess enjoys as much as they the holiday feeling that comes with the quick and easy serving of a delicious meal. With dishes, silver and napkins ready on the table, or trays right after the dinner dishes are out of the way, the service smacks of the informality that friends appreciate and come often to enjoy.

Hot Sandwiches
On cool evenings, hot meat sandwiches are always acceptable, especially to the men. And for these almost everything can be prepared early in the day so there is little to do at serving time. Cut cold roast beef, lamb, veal or pork into thin slices and place it between lightly buttered slices of bread. Make a sauce by melting two tablespoons of butter in a hot saucepan, and rubbing in 3 tablespoons of flour until it is well browned and bubbly. Add 1/4 cup of gravy, or 1 cup of hot water in which a bouillon cube has been dissolved. Strain until smooth and thick, season to taste with salt and pepper, then add 1 teaspoonful each of minced onion and celery and 1/2 of a cup of chopped stuffed olives. Lay the sandwiches on hot plates, pour the hot sauce over and serve immediately. Some like 1 teaspoonful of prepared mustard added to this sauce for beef or ham sandwiches.
Served with fruit salad and cookies or cake, this makes a delicious supper.

Cheese Croquettes
These croquettes may be prepared on Saturday and left in the refrigerator until time to fry them in deep hot fat, a matter of only a few minutes. With them may be served an apple salad, plain bread-and-butter sandwiches, postum and a sweet.
For the croquettes, melt 3 tablespoons of butter and cook in it 1 1/2 of a cup of flour, stirring all the while until the mass is bubbly all through. Add 2 1/2 of a cup of milk, stirring constantly until the sauce is thick and smooth. Add 1 1/2 cups of mild fresh yellow cheese and cook over hot water until the cheese is melted. Add 1/4 of a teaspoonful of salt and 1 tablespoonful of minced pimiento and, lastly, the yolks of 2 eggs slightly beaten. Pour into a shallow pan to cool. When the paste is firm, shape into croquettes and roll in sifted bread-crumbs. Beat the whites of 1 egg slightly, add 4 tablespoons of cold water and beat until the two are incorporated, then dip the croquettes

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into the liquid and roll in crumbs again. Keep in a cool place until needed.

Shrimps and Rice
Another easily prepared main dish is shrimps and rice. Clean and cut into pieces enough canned or fresh cooked shrimps to make 3 cups. Melt 4 tablespoons of butter and cook in it for a minute 1 teaspoonful of minced celery and 1/2 of a small onion, grated or minced. Add 2 cups of boiled rice, 1/2 of a teaspoonful of salt and 1 cup of thin cream, or equal parts of milk and evaporated milk. Stir until hot, then add the shrimp and 2 tablespoons of tomato catsup. Cook slowly over hot water until the dish is hot.

Serve with small bread-and-butter or lettuce sandwiches, or a vegetable salad.

Macaroni Soup
Macaroni soup is another delicious dish new to many families and that may be put together early and baked immediately before serving. Break macaroni into small pieces to make 1 cupful and cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain and rinse with cold water. To this add: 1 cupful each of grated cheese, sweet cream and soft bread crumbs; 3 eggs well beaten; 1/2 of a teaspoonful of salt and 3 slices of pimiento cut into small pieces. Mix well together, turn into a buttered loaf pan and set in a pan of hot water. Bake in a moderate oven until the top is delicately browned. This is fine with a white sauce, but better yet with mushroom sauce.

Mushroom Sauce
Cut fine 1/2 of a pound of fresh mushrooms and cook in 3 tablespoons of melted butter until done. Strain the mushrooms from the liquor and make a cream sauce by cooking 2 tablespoons of flour in the liquid, then adding slowly 1 cupful of thin cream. Stir constantly until the sauce is thick and smooth, then add the mushrooms and season to taste with salt and pepper. Turn the loaf into a plate and add the sauce, serving the rest from a separate dish.

Perfection Salad
With cold sliced chicken or veal, perfection salad is very appetizing. For this soak for 5 minutes an envelope of unflavored gelatin in 1/2 of a cupful of cold water, then add 2 cups of boiling water and stir un-

Modernistic Folding Screen

WHILE color and a definite interest are given to any room by the beautiful coverings of this folding screen decorated in charming modernistic mode, usefulness is its outstanding virtue.

Frame Materials
The construction is uniquely simple in that a one-half inch chestnut core is veneered on both sides with built-up fiber board. The core acts as a filler to give proper rigidity, weight and a firm hold for hinge screws. Odd sizes of materials can usually be secured at very slight cost for this use. No nails are required. Three sets of hinges should be supplied.

Directions
Step 1: Lay out and cut all stock to dimensions. Three styles of outline for the top are offered in the working drawing. The individual may choose the one most becomingly suited to the architecture and decorations of the room.
Step 2: Ledge to both sides of each panel core a strip of the built-up board and trim all edges true and smooth.
Step 3: To conceal the veneered construction, to prevent the fiber board from fraying, and to give a finished look, glue a 1/4-inch wood binding strip to all straight edges.
Step 4: Groove out hinge spaces in one edge of each panel. One hinge should be placed in the center, one at the top and one at the bottom six inches from the end edges.
Step 5: Clean, smooth and shellac the entire work and let it dry.

Modernistic Decoration
The working drawing provides for a covering of imitation wood paper in brown and gold for both sides of each panel and plain bright blue for the edges. Fourteen sheets of the wood-block paper and two of the blue are required.

Step 1: Remove the hinges for covering each panel separately, and in the top hinge-spaces number the panels from left to right for a guide in assembling the parts.
Step 2: Cut strips of blue paper for all edges wide enough to lap 1/2 inch on both sides, and glue in place.
Step 3: Cut out paper at hinge grooves.
Step 4: From the wood-block paper cut panels for the front and back of each panel 1/4 inch less all around than the size of the panel, and glue in place. Permit to dry.
Step 5: Shellac the entire surface, let it dry, and reassemble the panels by screwing the hinges in place.

Another Decorative Scheme
One woman who desired more brilliancy of color and a striking design decorated her screen in the following manner: The outside of the panels she covered with an interestingly designed wall paper in black and gray, and lined the inside with that fascinating shade so popular at present, Spanish-red, a compromise between Chinese-red and burnt orange. She broke the monotony of the plain red lining with sawtooth

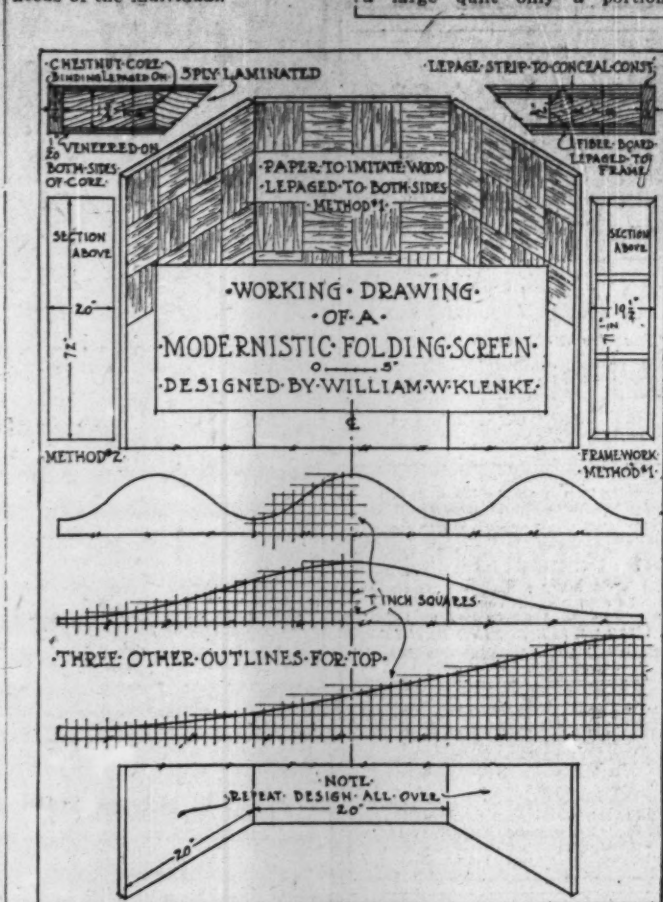
oil dissolved. Add 1/4 of a cupful of mild vinegar, 2 tablespoons of lemon juice, 1/2 of a cupful of sugar and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Strain through fine to make 1 cupful and add 1 teaspoonful of minced onion, 2 cups of celery hearts cut into small pieces and 2 pimientos, cut fine, or 1/4 of a cupful of sweet red or green peppers. When the liquid begins to set, stir in the vegetables and pour into a mold rinsed in cold water. Chill and serve unmolded on a bed of crisp lettuce or endive and garnish with mayonnaise.

Fruit Dainty
This dainty makes an excellent salad dessert when served with mayonnaise or whipped cream: Soak for 5 minutes 1/2 of an envelope of unflavored gelatin in 2 tablespoons of cold water. Melt 1 tablespoonful of butter and add the yolks of 2 eggs well beaten, 3 tablespoons of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1-3 of a teaspoonful of paprika, then gradually, and stirring constantly, 1/2 of a cupful of cold milk, 1/4 of a cupful of vinegar and 2 tablespoons of juice from canned pineapple. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until the sauce thickens, then add the remaining ingredients and beat 2 minutes. Prepare 1 cupful of fruit: maraschino cherries cut into thin slices, orange pulp, canned sliced pineapple and canned or fresh peaches cut into small pieces. When the liquid has begun to set, stir in the fruit and 1 cupful of heavy cream whipped stiff. Pack in a loaf mold and set in a cold place to chill. When firm, turn out on a platter and cut into pieces for serving with either mayonnaise or whipped cream.

Grape Punch
Grape punch is an excellent drink and capable of many variations. For instance, lime juice may be substituted for part or all of the lemon juice. Or, for a delicious spiced beverage, 1/2 of a teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1/4 of a teaspoonful of nutmeg and 30 whole cloves may be boiled together in the water for five minutes; strain and cool the liquid before using.

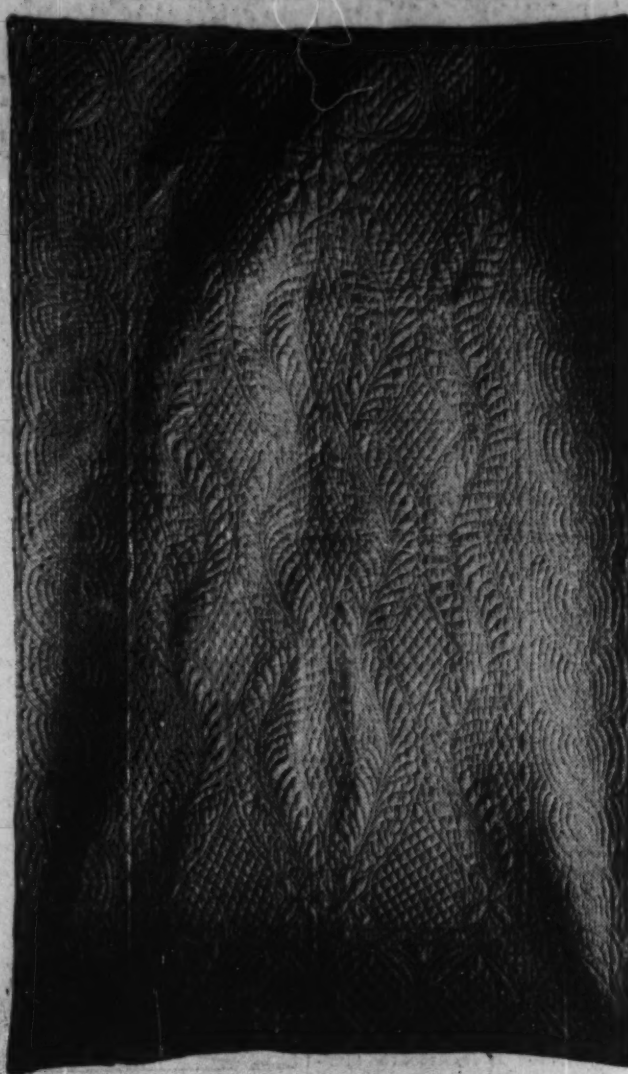
For the punch, allow for each cupful of cold or charged water: 1 cupful of grapefruit, 1/2 of a cupful of orange juice, 1/2 of a cupful of lemon juice, 1/2 of a cupful of lemon juice and 4 tablespoons of sugar. Make the punch early and leave it in the refrigerator at least two hours to blend the flavors. Garnish the glasses with water-thin slices of lemon, spiced fruit or sprigs of mint.

bands of gold-flecked paper applied across the base of each panel.
She cut one band of the paper 5 inches wide and notched it in sawtooth fashion along one edge, cutting the notches 3 inches deep and 3 inches wide at the bottom, and glued it across the bottom of the panels, teeth up. Then she cut a second band 3 1/2 inches wide, notched one edge in the same manner, trimmed off all but the slightest width of the extra half-inch (about an eighth of an inch), inverted the teeth and glued them across the panels 3 inches above the lower band.
Many artistic decorations can be employed to suit the taste and the needs of the individual.



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The "Quilt Wife" and Her Quilts

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

THE industry of quilt-making, which has thrived ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth, and perhaps even before that, has been threatened with extinction by the difficulties in the mining districts of Wales and Durham where it has been chiefly carried on. A charming exhibition, held some time ago in London at the Little Gallery, and a radiocast talk by a member of the staff of the Rural Industries Board enlisted the interest of the public in supporting the "quilt wife," as she is still called in Wales. This ancient craft is being carried on mainly by the wives of miners, and it has been the custom for every bride to have at least one quilt in her wedding outfit.

The quilts are worked on wooden frames made by the village carpenter, and a quilter who does a good deal of work sometimes has as many as two or three of these. With a large quilt only a portion is

particularly asked to do so. Certain units or shapes seem peculiar to certain districts. For instance, the feather seems to belong to Durham. I have never seen a Welsh quilt with a feather design upon it.

"When a worker is going to do a circle she puts the cotton in the center and uses the needle as a compass, and for a border with interlacing circles she uses teacups and plates, while for the lattice of the background she employs a ruler. But a great deal is done by the eye after the main units are placed and the women work very quickly, keeping the left hand under the quilt to make sure that the stitches go right through."

Much In Demand
It was surprising to hear that one quilt for a double bed, very elaborately quilted, had probably been done in about three weeks by an expert quilter whose services are much in demand as a teacher in women's institutes where a considerable effort is being made to encourage this fascinating craft.

In Durham "Quilting Bees" are held among the women themselves where one experienced worker works at a frame with two or three learners. In Wales there are "Quilting Clubs" into which the women pay a small weekly sum to buy material for the professional quilters to make into quilts which the members of the club are given in rotation. This helps to keep the quilters at work.

Sateen is used for the majority of the quilts and it is surprising how well it looks, and it washes beautifully.

"People often supply their own material," said Miss Rose, "and we took a great many orders at the exhibition. Several people who had beautiful old houses ordered three or four of these lovely Old World quilts. We also had many orders for cot and pram covers, and for sofa covers. These look very nice in dark colors. But we like pale colors, especially cream, for the bed covers, as the lines of the quilting show up better on them. What harmonizes particularly well with a wooden bedstead is a deep but with a slightly deeper shade on the reverse side. We are trying," she added, "to get the women to make cushions, but it is out of their tradition and we have not succeeded yet."

Butter in Hot Weather

London
Hot summer weather often proves too much for the butter that has to be carried home from the grocery store or dairy. In the United States, the ice box can come to the rescue. In England, this aid is not always available, and thus when the covering is removed a good supply of butter often remains on the paper, and is therefore wasted. If the paper packet is put under a cold water tap and lightly wet all over, the paper will come away easily from the butter to the satisfaction of the economical housewife.

The same method may be employed in removing the paper wrapping from a chocolate-covered cake. The cake will not be affected in the least by the water, and the chocolate will be preserved intact.

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Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

ONCE more the season has advanced to the housecleaning date. In many places double windows, which have protected from wintry winds, are being removed, the glorious breezes of spring are allowed to blow through our homes, carrying away with them as they hurry on again to the woods and hills, the dust and "stiffness" of overheated and over-lived-in rooms.

Housecleaning is a part of the welcome with which home makers greet the spring days. Taking down heavy draperies and replacing them with bright colored linens and cretonnes is a sort of how we make the season of opening buds and singing birds.

Some men (we are sure it was a man), writing in the Omaha Bee some time ago, asked who "inflicted housecleaning" on America. Surveying the customs of the world he decided that the custom could not have originated in ancient Greece or Rome. Not in Turkey or Russia, Asia or Africa. The American Indian he also judged guiltless as well as the devotees of the innumerable "sins of the seven seas."

He finally decided that the New Englanders did it. He opined that the much discussed New England conscience must have felt that, having inaugurated such a delightful celebration as Thanksgiving, it was necessary to furnish an antidote, lest people should become too happy, and so housecleaning was arranged to serve that disciplinary purpose.

The fact is that housecleaning in the modern sense is just another Thanksgiving. No longer is it necessary to houseclean hurriedly, or to upset the whole household, as was the case when carpets had to be taken up, many "fiddles" removed and "what not's" dismantled.

Housecleaning today is simply a systematic ordering of our rooms to meet the conditions of a new campaign carefully thought out before beginning, and leisurely conducted, spic and span cupboards and drawers.

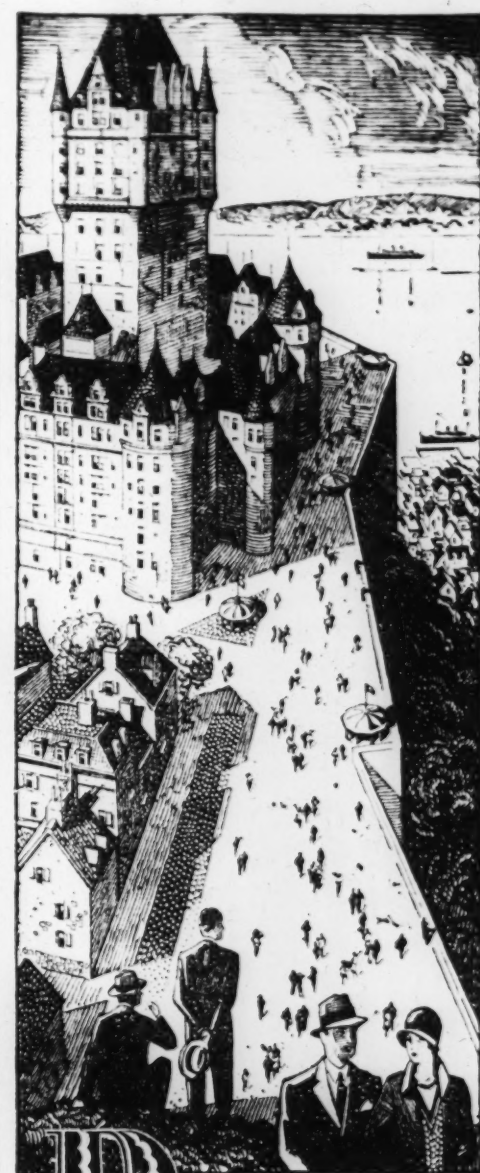
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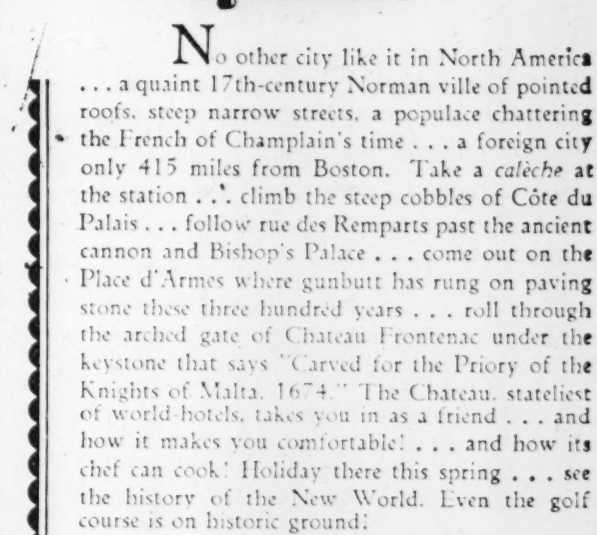
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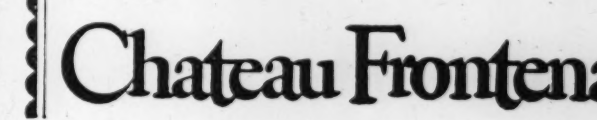
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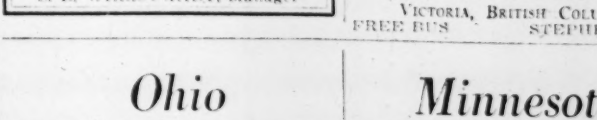


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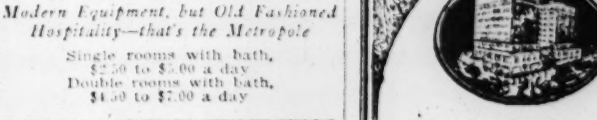
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**Inventors Looking Skyward,
New Patent List Discloses**

Night Advertising Aid and Buoyant Bomb for Smoke Screen Among Novelties

WASHINGTON—Two patents granted to Hugo Junkers, the German airplane builder, one for a new type of navigating compass for aerial use and the other covering a method of projecting advertising copy on the lower surface of an airplane wing for use in night aerial advertising and signaling, are among those announced by the Patent Office.

Other patents granted to aeronautic inventors included one covering a method of turning on airport floodlights by means of which waves projected by an instrument operated in an incoming plane, invented by E. A. Sperry, of Brooklyn, and a buoyant bomb for use in laying smoke screens at sea, invented by Walter S. Shively, of this city and assigned to the Navy Department.

The aerial navigating compass designed by Dr. Junkers makes use of optical images of the terrain over which a plane is flying and of a movable compass, the pilot steering the plane so as to produce coincidence of the direction of motion of the ground image with the compass course.

The aerial night advertising and signaling device invented by Dr. Junkers comprises two projection machines directed downward and at an angle to each other, throwing images upon two mirrors which reflect the images upon the two under surfaces of the wings, where they may be seen from the ground.

Among the other aeronautic patents granted was one to Frederick Brunner, of Camden, N. J., for a method of arresting the speed of aircraft landing upon shipboard, by utilizing a strong artificially produced air current.

It is claimed that the device enables the strong current, generated by fans and forced through a screen so as to direct the current along a fixed course, will permit planes to be held aloft until they have reached a proper position for landing upon the ship's deck.

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RAW SUGAR PRICES

HOVERING AROUND

THEIR LOWEST LEVEL

With prices of raw sugar hovering

around their rock-bottom lows, there

is considerable relevancy in the new

popular reference to the sweet com-

modity as the world's cheapest food.

From household candy manufac-

turers, and sugar consumer generally,

cheap sugar, raw or refined, will elicit

no complaint. The Cuban product is

however, finding itself in a most un-

pleasant position, since the raw article

is selling currently for less than the

cost of production, which, for the

largest Cuban concerns, was around

2.10 cents a pound in 1928.

The following table shows the present

depressed state of the raw sugar

market:

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LIVESTOCK

SELLING AT

LOWER LEVEL

Rank and File of Cattle Off

15 to 25 Cents—Hogs

Decline

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Lower prices featured

the week's trade in all branches of

the live-stock market at Chicago dur-

ing the week ended May 16, accord-

ing to a report by the Bureau of Agri-

cultural Economics, United States De-

partment of Agriculture.

A few outstanding loads of well-

finished cattle sold 10 to 15 cents

higher during the week but the rank

and file of the week's supply lost from

15 to 25 cents.

In-between grade weighty steers

were heavily sold to sell, and even the

finest heavy steers were in narrow

demand. Fat cows of value to sell

above \$10 sold steadily, but lower grades

declined in sympathy with steers and

vealers lost \$1.

Feeding cattle were scarce and sold

steadily. The week's extreme top

was several cents lower for light and

medium weights at \$14.50. Heavy

bullocks topped at \$14.50, but there

were only a few loads of high weight

cattle above \$10, with turning

Massachusetts

LYNN
(Continued)

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: JOHN BUNYAN.
Where: England.
When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: An English preacher and the author of "Pilgrim's Progress." His father sold pots and kettles and the son was born into lowly circumstances, yet he met with kindness and care, having been sent to the schools of his native Bedford. Later he took up his father's trade of tinker and, if we are to accept Bunyan's own description of himself, he became a rough, uncouth and blasphemous fellow. For a short time he fought in the civil wars, though historians are at variance as to whether he was on the side of the Royalists or on that of the Parliamentarians. When about 20 years old he married a young woman of gentleness and piety who taught him to read the Bible. It is also related that, while walking one day, he overheard three women who were "sitting at a door and talking about the things of God." Whatever it was, precisely which took place in his consciousness as a result of those happenings, it is clear that he went through a prolonged mental and spiritual struggle. In 1653 he joined the Bedford church and, after he had been "about five or six years awakened," he began to preach.

Bunyan's blunt speech and uncompromising ways offended some, yet others crowded to hear him and felt the force of his conviction. Soon he found himself arrested for preaching outside the regular churches; and, with brief intervals of freedom, he remained in prison for 12 years. The seclusion profited him to reflect upon spiritual things and to record in his thoughts in various books. When released, he became minister of the Bedford church; yet he endured still another period of imprisonment, having spent six months in the little jail on Bedford Bridge. It was then that he wrote about two-thirds of "Pilgrim's Progress," the work which has brought him a name a lasting fame. The book has been translated into more than 70 languages. People of all kinds, everywhere, have valued it for its imaginative quality, the great beauty and simplicity of its style, and for its deep spiritual significance.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What city will make use of skydivers for a decorative effect?—News Section ... 20
2. What does the smoke nuisance cost the United States every year?—Editorial Notes ... 20
3. Upon how many pounds of sugar do consumers in the United States have to pay a tax?—Editorial ... 20
4. What was the real name of Lewis Carroll, the author of "Alice's Adventures Under Ground"?—One Minute Biographies ... 20
5. How much has the population of Italy increased in the last five years?—World's Great Capitals ... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage

A Word a Day

Courtesy

"Courtesy" is the practical application of manners which ought to characterize persons at court. It goes a step beyond the manners of the city, or civility, for "civility" comes from the Latin *civis*, which means "a citizen," and "civility" is from the French *cour* for "court."
"Civility" indicates adherence to the bare formalities of good manners, but as we find more civility at a court than in the general life of a city, so "courtesy" denotes a politeness and graciousness which is charming and habitual.
We find some persons who think that "courtesy" means merely having elegant manners, but true courtesy is much deeper than that; it is the essence of well-bred kindness and consideration of others; it is a daily exemplification of graciousness.
A single act of kindness, or the bestowal of a favor may be termed a "courtesy." When the phrase "by courtesy" is used it means "by permission" or "by special allowance."
"Courteous" should be pronounced on the first syllable and sounds like *kur-te-us*, sounding a *u* as in *urn*, *as* in *event*, *a* as in *ill*.
"High-courtesy" thoughts seated in the heart of courtesy."
Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The Byrd party are having strawberries and ice cream. Our notion of a toothsome dessert down there would be red peppers smothered in tabasco sauce.

Humorist: Two thousand pounds was given to a London institution recently by a benefactor who had been being anonymous. We hope that the payment was not made by check.

A Quotation for Today

THERE is work almost everywhere for him who can and will do it.—HORACE GREELEY

Odds and Ends

Naval Expenditures
The naval expenditure of Great Britain in 1928 comprised 7 per cent of the budget, that of the United States, 8.5 per cent, while that of Japan was 14.9 per cent.

Higher Education
While about 55 per cent of high school graduates in the United States are girls, 70 per cent of the college graduates are men.

Corn Crop
The corn crop of the United States in 1928 amounted to 2,903,000,000 bushels—or more than three times the size of the wheat crop.

First Wrist Watch
The first wrist watch of which there is a record was worn by Queen Elizabeth of England, and was presented to her as a New Year's gift in 1571.

Sawdust
Instead of being a waste product, sawdust is now made into "wood floor." It is used in making linoleum, wall paper, and artificial wood products of many kinds.

In Archery Circles
The world's archery champion is Clinton W. Douglas, an instructor in a Los Angeles high school. In recent competition he scored 704 points out of a possible 810.

Cleanliness Is Costly
Street cleaning in London is said to cost the city \$15,000 a day.

Swiss Cyclists
One person in every five is a bicycle owner in Switzerland.

The Children's Corner

The Message of the Pansies

"THIS one looks like a lion, doesn't it, Bobby?" Beth held up a great, tawny pansy. Its ruffly petals did, indeed, make one think of a handsome lion, with yellow-brown mane.

"And this one looks like Mrs. Fairfax, who lives in the great house in the next block," Beth held up a pale yellow flower with slender face. It smiled.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Rhodes House

THE recent opening of Rhodes House in the University of Oxford marked a further stage in the development of the activities of the Rhodes Scholarship system. Cecil Rhodes was that comparatively rare person, a dreamer of dreams and a man of action. Though he was the organizer of great industries, Prime Minister of Cape Colony for about five years, and the founder of Rhodesia, he nursed during the whole of his life an even grander dream, the unity of the English-speaking peoples for the purpose of extending liberty and justice and of ending war among men.

This vision he conceived when little more than a boy working in the diamond fields of Kimberley. From time to time during the rest of his life he drew up wills leaving his estate to be used for the promotion of this vision. By 1900, the date of his last will, he had come to the conclusion that the best method of bringing about the establishment of a reign of just law over the whole earth was to bring picked specimens of the youth of all the English-speaking peoples together in the residential system of the University of Oxford so that they might get to know one another and become interested in public affairs.

He prescribed in detail the type of scholar he desired. He was to be a man of good intellectual attainments, of high moral character and of active physique, who had given signs of leadership and of love for his fellow students in his school days. Rhodes believed that men of that type from the New World brought together in a famous university of the Old World would "come to esteem the performance of public duties in after life as their highest aim" and would work on their own initiative for the great cause he had at heart.

It says much for the penetration of Cecil Rhodes's thinking that he began to cherish these ideas nearly fifty years ago and that they are obviously beginning to be realized today. The ratification of the Kellogg pact and the promising foundation for naval disarmament which was laid at Geneva a few weeks ago when Mr. Gibson, on President Hoover's behalf, said that the basis of any agreement must be the ruling out of all possibility of war, bring nearer the day when the English-speaking nations will be united in helping to outlaw war and to organize the reign of peace, liberty and justice over the whole earth.

Rhodes House itself has been erected by the Rhodes trustees to commemorate the ideals of the founder and to be of service to the University at Oxford. Rhodes scholars themselves will have no special place in the building, for their home is in the colleges. But the building contains a special library of the literature and history of the English-speaking peoples; a great hall for lectures and meetings, a reading room, and common rooms for studies and social gatherings of all kinds. It will certainly be an addition both to the scholastic equipment and the amenities of Oxford.

Why Not Abolish Passports?

THE reduction of the visa fees which must be paid by American travelers visiting France, from the present figure of \$10 to \$2, marks another forward step in the State Department's endeavor to do away with what has become a heavy burden on the traveling public. Before the war American passports cost \$2, and the expense of the visas, which were requisite in some instances for admission to foreign countries, was practically negligible. The war, which brought all sorts of unexpected financial burdens, raised the prices of passports and of visas in most instances to \$10. This might seem a small figure in the total cost of a European journey, but when it is exacted for each member of a party traveling together it becomes exceedingly burdensome. The rule, too, is full of absurd and illogical features. A man and wife, for example, require but one visa to enter any country, while three sisters traveling together would have to pay \$30.

The State Department has been busy since 1924 trying to get this tax on American travelers reduced or repealed. Of course, in every instance in which a foreign country reduces its visa charge reciprocal action is taken by the United States for the benefit of the citizens of that country. At the present moment Great Britain is the only first-class power adhering to the full measure of this exaction. Of the nations commonly visited by tourists, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Sweden have abolished the visa fee altogether. It is fair to point out that these changes affect the treasuries of the foreign countries more than they do that of the United States. They are really asked to sacrifice something material. For example, the reduction by the French Government of its charge, it is estimated, will cost France about \$2,000,000 a year, and the United States only about \$100,000, since the number of French tourists visiting the United States is vastly less.

The measure of success already attained by the State Department in its endeavors to reduce these charges upon American tourists ought to lead to an endeavor to correct, as a sort of reciprocal favor, the difficulty and expense incurred by foreign visitors to the United States. While the head tax collected from every visiting

tourist on landing is refunded if he leaves America within sixty days, there are many features relative to its collection and the limitations upon his stay that are irritating and unfair. As a matter of fact, now that peace seems to envelop the whole world, it would be a sensible and a useful thing if the whole passport system could be abolished.

The Age of Opportunity

PROBABLY no more comprehensive survey of the resources, both physical and potential, which are the possession and heritage of the people of the United States has ever been made than that just completed under the direction of the Committee on Recent Economic Changes, the chairman and directing head of which is President Herbert Hoover. The work, in its finished form, is referred to as "The Hoover Blue-Print of Prosperity." The alias is not a misnomer, for such the findings prove to be in their main essentials. There is revealed to the student the foundations upon which rests the superstructure which has been reared by American initiative and endeavor. Likewise, there is outlined, clearly and distinctly, the process or method which, if followed, will reasonably insure continued progress and a still more remarkable growth, economically and materially.

The important fact impressed upon the people of the present generation is that this is the age of opportunity. The tendency too often is to assume that those who have already come along the way have pre-empted or monopolized the real means of true achievement. But such beliefs are corrected by the finding of the analysts that the present and the future offer greater promise than the past.

It should be realized, however, that just as those who laid these foundations and built upon them, as they found opportunity and as they were encouraged by evidence of progress, assumed for themselves a great responsibility, so those who today have enlisted to carry on the work are charged with responsibilities which cannot be shirked or escaped. "Our situation is fortunate, our momentum is remarkable," the committee finds, "yet the organic balance of our economic structure can be maintained only by hard, persistent and intelligent effort; by consideration and sympathy; by mutual confidence and by a disposition in the several human parts to work in harmony together."

Perhaps to the casual or careless reader and student nothing surprisingly new or especially important will appear in the observation quoted. It may be felt that all this and much more has been said before, and that despite solicitous advice and gratuitous warnings the march of material progress has not been perceptibly slackened or interrupted. There have been crises in the past in which the common welfare has been threatened or imperiled by powerful and aggressive selfish influences, sometimes political, always destructive. These, by fortuitous circumstances and by the conscious rallying of progressive activity, have been subdued or overcome. But they have not yet been overwhelmed or subjugated. They continue to menace, as throughout all past history, the constructive efforts of those who build. It is against these untoward influences that the forces of progressive and righteous government must ever array themselves. And to those who observe keenly and not with superstitious fear the situation as it exists today, it is apparent that the need now of such mobilization, because of the tremendous material progress which has been made, is no less than in the past. Indeed, it may be that the need is greater than ever, due to the rich prize which might be won by possible conquest.

In the Capitol at Washington there is being waged, strangely enough in the name of what is claimed to be political freedom and independence, an internecine warfare which to many unprejudiced observers is destructive in its objects and purposes. By an overwhelming popular vote in November last, the people of the United States decided to accept the platform of Herbert Hoover and his party as their own for the ensuing four years. It was a constructive and progressive platform, outlining a program of national legislation which, it was agreed, promised a continuance of that social and material development acceptable to the Nation as a whole. And yet almost from the day of the opening of the present extraordinary session of Congress there has been interposed an organized and possibly effective opposition to the legislative agenda circumstantially approved by the electors at the polls. It was not desired, of course, that constructive opposition to President Hoover's prearranged program should be silenced by the verdict of the people. Indeed, it was hoped that by the very processes employed in the campaign and in the voting booths a new and definite warrant of authority had been given which would support and encourage the establishment, or re-establishment, of political or partisan parity.

Evidently the language and import of that warning were misapprehended or misunderstood. There has been a return to the practices of obstruction and the ineffective and discredited weapons of sectionalism.

It is not with such weapons that the battle of real progress is won. It is not under the banner bearing the legend, "The Hoover Blue-Print of Prosperity," that those who take up such weapons of warfare march.

Freedom of Speech and the Press

THE latest news from Madrid makes it clear that Gen. Primo de Rivera has decided to lift his embargo on news from Spain, a censorship which the Dictator himself now admits has operated to falsify conditions in Spain rather than to help to present them in a truer picture. In these days when the relations between countries rest so definitely and so intimately upon the understanding which prevails between the peoples themselves, it is vital that public opinion throughout the world should be premised upon the free interchange of news.

This interchange will best come from a free and independent press. Primo de Rivera's recent experience is excellent proof of that fact, for a government which suppresses all news unfavorable to its own position can hardly inspire confidence in its own statements. A free press must be recognized not only as a right of the people but also as a protection to the Govern-

ment. Coincident with this dispatch from Madrid, President Portes Gil has given assurance that absolute liberty of speech, thought and action shall prevail during the forthcoming Mexican presidential election, at which his successor is to be chosen. And as a testimony to his good faith, and notwithstanding the rather precarious conditions following the rebellion, he released political speakers who were recently arrested because of remarks critical of government officials.

The greater liberality which Primo de Rivera has shown toward the press, and the determination of President Portes Gil to preserve political liberty, are both favorable developments, for the curtailment of these cherished rights has usually been accompanied, as history has repeatedly shown, by policies of injustice and reaction.

So This Is a Book!

THE booksellers who sell over counters in shops, and the booksellers who sell by subscription club plan, are exasperated with each other. The booksellers (shop) complain that the booksellers (subscription) drive away an increasingly unhappy—or perhaps happy—percentage of patronage by selling a given number of books at a price under list. In consequence the bookshop business languishes.

The booksellers (subscription) complain because the booksellers (shop) do not perceive that there is business enough for all; they wish booksellers (shop) to see that booksellers (subscription) merely tickle the public palate for books by issuing twelve, or sixteen, or eighteen books a year. That the booksellers (subscription), by this means, cause the public to exclaim, "So these are books! Well, well, I must have some more!" and that it then becomes the duty and privilege of the booksellers (shop) to gather in the harvest. On the point at which the booksellers (shop) accuse the booksellers (subscription) of driving away trade, the booksellers (subscription) suggest that trade which can be driven away when it has taken ownership of twelve, or sixteen, or eighteen books, as the case may be, is essentially lazy trade and would not, in any event, contribute much to the bookseller (shop) bank balance in the long run.

If this is so, then the booksellers (subscription) primarily affect two groups: one which it is introducing, by a sort of hors d'œuvre method, to the unlimited treasures of reading and which will probably never thereafter stop anyhow at owning twelve books a year; the other group which requires many more than that number of books each year, and therefore, because of the limits of the calendar, buys them in bookstores. Nor is the controversy over the merits and demerits of either booksellers (shop) and booksellers (subscription) restricted to those engaged directly in the business of selling books (shop or subscription.) Many eminent literary figures, professors of English and critics have risen to disparage the book-of-the-month club idea as one smacking of standardization of culture and so of doubtful seamliness. Still others, eminent literary figures, professors of English and critics, have risen to defend the idea as one which, at its very worst, does seem to put people in touch with books who might, for one reason or another, not put themselves in touch with books; and as such a means, the book club idea becomes an handmaid of culture.

It is safe to assume that booksellers (shop or subscription) are primarily interested in selling books. The bookseller (subscription) modestly so, for he is equipped only to sell less than twenty books each year. In these garrulous days it is a poor reader, indeed, who stops at twenty books a year. The bookseller (shop) wishes to sell as many as he possibly can to every customer he can acquire, during the year. The bystander may very well suppose that there could be no harm in talking matters over. Of course neither bookseller (subscription) nor bookseller (shop) wishes to see or is working for the standardization of taste in books. On the other hand, may there not be something for the booksellers (shop) in the certainly very interesting if not flawless book-club idea of the booksellers (subscription) which might be taken by the booksellers (shop) and adapted to their own uses? The booksellers (subscription) would probably not cry "Thief! Thief!" and certainly something more nearly approaching the standards of peace and dignity and good will that have long been the strength of the art of making and selling books would thus be restored.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

The history of civilization thus consists principally in the replacement of war by law. History is largely the story of the enlargement of the peace group—from the family, which was the first peace group, to the town, or community, which was the next peace group, to the state, and to the nation—and each step has been made possible by courts.

IRVING FISHER.

Editorial Notes

While new books and new pictures are always in demand, old books and old masters still receive much attention in the libraries and art galleries of the world. Is there not a thought in this for the motion picture producers? What parent does not look back to some of the finer pictures of several years ago, and wish that their children might be enabled to view them?

One of the large insurance underwriting companies of the United States has adopted a 10 per cent reduction in automobile accident insurance rates, available to drivers who for two years prior to taking out their policies have not been involved in motor accidents. Another proof that safety pays.

Recent shifts in plus and minus signs in the stock quotation tables lead one to ponder the canny comment of Russell Sage. Questioned by one eager to take advantage of his financial judgment as to how he amassed his fortune, he replied: "I buy my straw hats in the fall."

Electric lights have superseded candles at George Washington's estate, Mount Vernon. It's easier to push a button and, besides, how many today know how to snuff a guttering tallow dip?

Unpublished Chapters of "Looking Backward"

(WITH APOLOGIES TO EDWARD BELLAMY)

[In "Equality," written ten years after "Looking Backward" as its sequel, Mr. Bellamy has written: "It may seem strange to my readers that I have not had more to say of the wonder excited in my mind by the number and character of the great mechanical inventions and applications unknown in my day, which contribute to the material fabric and advance the mechanism of your civilization. I can only say, by way of explanation to this seeming indifference to the mechanical wonders of this age, that had they been ten times more marvelous, they would still have impressed me with infinitely less astonishment than the moral revolution illustrated by your new social order."

In this second book, the author refers to "air cars," "electric motor" conveyances, submarines and a combination of the telephone and electrotype, which enabled one to hear and see at a distance as in modern television, though without elaborating upon the possibilities of these inventions or forecasting the control of gravity.]

IT WAS now a fortnight since my strange experience of waking in the closing year of the twentieth century after a sleep of 113 years. The absence of noise and the scarcity of traffic especially intrigued me as I passed through the peaceful, clean, orderly streets on my customary morning ramble.

When I returned home, breakfast was already served. With an arch smile Edith asked: "Have you named all your fingers with questions about this curious twentieth-century Boston?"

Laughingly I admitted that I had. My first question caused much merriment. I had asked if they still indulged in horse racing.

"What strange creatures you must think us, Julian!" laughed my betrothed. (Since our betrothal she had assumed this familiar appellation in addressing me.) "Of course there are no money prizes, but we have yacht races, horse races, all sorts of races."

"I was just wondering if the record of Mauf S. had ever been broken. In 1885 she made a record of a mile in two minutes and eight and three-fourths seconds—a most incredible speed!"

Dr. Leete smiled indulgently, as he answered my query: "The record now is several seconds under two minutes."

"Formidable, nothing less than formidable," I gasped. "And railway trains have probably reached a hundred miles an hour. Such speed is unbelievable. Much of my distress in the old régime was caused by the terrific speed and noise of traffic. An imaginative writer of the period, Jules Verne, a name doubtless unknown to you, in a fantastic tale actually predicted that sometime the world would be gridded in eighty days. Absurd as the idea was, it caused much speculation."

My hosts exchanged glances difficult of characterization. Remarked Dr. Leete: "The history of speed is a long and interesting one. We would best leave it for discussion till this evening when we can go into it fully. In the meantime you might be interested to peruse some books on the history of transportation and the making of round-the-world records."

"Only for an hour," protested my betrothed. "Julian and I are going to look at apartments this morning."

Within the next hour I read of actual achievements that overreached the wildest predictions of my times, and these covered but the first forty-two years of my long sleep; what the seventy-one remaining years to 2000 had brought forth in miracles of transportation I dared not even investigate for the present, so great was my consternation.

I discovered that only two years after I fell asleep, a young American newspaper girl with the pseudonym of Nellie Bly had made the first round-the-world record, and that in seventy-two days and some hours! The subsequent history is familiar to everyone except myself—how this record was gradually reduced by the invention of automobiles, airplanes and fast boats to twenty-three days in the year 1928—a record outclassing the moon. As I read of the roaring motors, the congestion of traffic, the armies of pedestrians marshaled by uniformed officers at the intersections of streets and of the mobs at places of amusement, I was grateful to have slept through this speed-crazed period. When I came upon the jocular prediction of one Arthur Brisbane that humanity would in time whirl around the earth in no more time that it takes that orb to make one revolution on its axis, I closed the book with a smile and went to keep my appointment with my fair betrothed.

That evening, after the ladies had left us, Dr. Leete broached the subject of the morning. "My friend of a former generation," he began, "purposely have I refrained from discussing the whole matter of modern transportation and mechanical invention, well knowing your aversion to noise and speed, till such a time as you should be sufficiently imbued with the peace and tranquillity of your present surroundings not to be distressed by such a recital."

"From your reading this morning you doubtless learned that all the predictions of Jules Verne, except visiting the center of the earth and the moon, have been realized. And as for the moon, by the means of powerful telescopes we are practically as familiar with its conditions and topography as with our planet. The bottom of the sea is as well known as the south pole or the summit of Mt. Everest. And aviation has so far outdone Jules Verne's trip in a balloon as to make it seem antediluvian. 'Round the World in Eighty Days' is still the most famous trip, because it was on accurate knowledge, and next to it, Nellie Bly's. These set the standards, which others merely imitated. Verne's hero, Phileas Fogg, is as well known as any actual figure in history."

"You may be grateful to have slept through the next sixty years when speed became the principal goal. Beginning at a slow pace as 'horseless carriages,' automobiles continued to accelerate in speed till they could be driven so fast that they became invisible, like the propeller of an airplane. This, of course, was not practical, as the driver could no longer see the road without specially prepared lenses. Great speedways were built from coast to coast and between all large cities. These had lanes for different rates of speed, the highest speed permitted being 200 miles an hour. At this rate the car was a blur and the driver barely visible. People complained, however, that this was too sluggish. So special speedways, carefully walled in and with no crossroads, were built and the cars directed exteriorly, if you know what I mean, by radio. The speed gradually crept up to about 400 miles, but that did not long satisfy people."

"Then an entirely new method of travel was introduced. Huge projectiles were comfortably equipped with seats and catapulted from coast to coast. This method, though now somewhat antiquated, is still in use, especially in traveling toward the east."

"But, but, at that rate, you can't enjoy the scenery," I stammered.

"Quite true," laughed Dr. Leete, "but most people of that period did not bother with scenery. Well, I for one am glad that that period is past. The idea of hurrying oneself about in order to reach a place is practically done away with in these days in which by static methods of travel we can circle the globe in twenty-four hours without turning a hair."

My astonishment was too great to enable me even to gasp. Moreover, I was convinced that my genial host had now left the realm of fact and entered that of fancy, so I listened in amused silence as he continued with his pleasantities.

"During this epoch the earth became so clamorous and noisy that most people preferred living in houseplants at a sufficient level above it to be assured of quiet and tranquillity. Everybody flitted about in motoplanes with as little concern as our ancestors walked. Airships traversed the oceans with ever-increasing speed. And one may see them yet, though not so frequently."

"So they have gone back to ocean liners," I commented. "After all, this method of travel strikes me as more normal."

"By no means, my dear fellow! But we had best leave the present method of travel for future discussion. And now to bed," suggested my host, rising and accompanying me to my sleeping chamber.

After setting the musical telephone for seven in the morning, and turning on a soothing, dreamy air to lull me to sleep, he made a hearty good night.

Shutting out from my thought the hideous picture of noise and speed drawn by my future father-in-law, I reflected that humanity had not only survived this terrific ordeal, but come into an era of unprecedented peace and well-being, and that whatever onslaughts future generations might experience, the world would, after all, never "go to the dogs." During this most trying period some counter-influence and tendency must have been at work, which resulted in the present Utopian conditions. With this thought I was lulled to sleep.

M. S. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

THE garden city movement in France is introducing a new feature in suburban life. Can we say that it is borrowed from America? It is the raising of walls and fences and the formation of continuous lawns, or gardens separated by low borders. Those who know America think that one of the charms of the residential districts is the free stretch of well-mown grass before the homes, broken only by the cement paths to the front doors, and roadways to the garages. The leading weekly pictorial of France, *L'Illustration*, not long ago devoted an entire issue to the present building activity of this country. This has shown the growth of the community centers and the beginning of friendly spaces before the cottages where no barriers exist and yet property rights are respected.

An amusing cartoon in one of the newspapers showed knights in armor and their ladies in fifteenth century broadsides and high headdresses emerging from the Grand Palais to step into taxis. This actually did occur. The quinquennial games in honor of Jean of Arc were witnessed by President Doumergue, and included more than 1000 participants, among whom were many members of the old noble families of France. The costumes were remarkable. No expense was spared to portray exactly the fine robes of the time of the Maid of Orleans. There were feasts by jugglers, dances, jousts, archery, and other games. The illusion was maintained until the great spectacle was over and the scramble began to find one's automobile, or taxi, or autobus.

Out on the southern edge of Paris has grown a campus much after the English or American pattern. This is the international student center for those attending the University of Paris, or the Sorbonne. Such a campus was the first of its kind in France, but now word has come from the University of Nancy that work has begun to prepare a "student city" on much the same lines as this one of the Sorbonne. The park, with its château of Monbais, has been purchased, and within this extensive domain are to be erected dormitories. Playing fields, presumably, are also to be laid out. Nancy, formerly the capital of the Duchy of Lorraine, is a beautiful and historic city situated on the River Meurthe. The authorities of the four departments into which old Lorraine is now divided are giving the scheme their full support and some financial aid.

M. Louis Thomas, writing in *L'Intransigent*, has put forward the proposal that Parliament pass a law requiring all communes of more than 10,000 to construct special edifices given over to library work. He says that the French people as a whole are not reading enough and that new and more attractive libraries must be made ready for them. He finds even in Paris a situation which could be improved. The district libraries are often difficult to find and not particularly inviting places. For this reason they are not well patronized. The famous Bibliothèque Nationale, magnificent as it is, is primarily an institution for research workers, and the other large libraries are also chiefly for students. The implied criti-

cism in this case was meant constructively and was written by one who has traveled much abroad and who knows what benefits to communities the well-lighted and attractive libraries bring.

The tone of the big Paris revues is improving, according to one teacher of dancing whose business it is to keep in touch with these productions. Gradually during the past year the movement has been growing to clothe the choruses in period or national costumes and to require a far higher standard of dancing. A conspicuous example of this is the new revue at the Palace Theatre headed by Miss Raquel Meller and called "Paris-Madrid." She has employed a single Spanish theme—itsself unusual considering the customary miscellaneous character of a revue. The costumes were made with great thought, and she used for a street scene a gypsy carnival, with a troupe of musicians and dancers from Spain. Miss Meller herself in such an atmosphere could scarcely have been heard or seen to better advantage.

A surprising number of changes are constantly taking place in the museums of France, and it is probably in part this fact which has led to the appearance of a monthly "Bulletin des Musées de France." This would be invaluable for anyone expecting to visit the museums in the cities or towns which he will take in on his travels. The bulletin is well illustrated and contains an article or two on some especially important change which has occurred in a museum during the previous month. There are in addition useful notes about this or that work of art in various French museums, and the new acquisitions are described or simply mentioned, according to their importance.

Street singing is to be given a certain professional standing in the community. There were those who wished to banish these singers entirely from Paris, but there arose still more to plead for them. The result, it is understood, is that their singing is to be regulated. The singers are to draw lots for positions on the boulevards, and then to sing as to avoid a congestion of singers at the most lucrative corners and places. No longer will the street singer have to cut his song short at the approach of a policeman; instead, the singer will probably be more vocal than ever in an effort to prove to the "garden de la paix" that a true tunelessness is being contributed to the otherwise monotonous noise of the day.

The French people are peculiarly happy in their selection of names. The day has been set for the holding by the commune of Bievres of its Strawberry Fair—its *For aux Fraises*. The valley in which Bievres is situated is a sunny one south of Paris, and its strawberries in June are the pride of the countryside. Who would not want to go to a Strawberry Fair? Another equally intriguing name for a fair is that of the Gingerbread Fair—the *For aux Pains d'Épice*. This is a Paris fair where hot gingerbread can be eaten and side shows be entered. All manner of amusements are offered. Who could resist invitations to the Gingerbread Fair and the Strawberry Fair? All those would go who have never grown up.